Two Parts
12 Pages

# The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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## DR. M'GLYNN'S CHRISTMAS

### His First Mass in Seven Years in New-York Archdiocese.

### NOT A WORD ABOUT HIS TROUBLE

**Remarkable Crowds at His Ceremonies—Thousands Hear His Sermon—Admirers Present a $2,000 Purse.**

The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn had yesterday the happiest Christmas he has had in seven years. For the first time since his excommunication from the Roman Catholic Church, in 1887, he said mass in the Archdiocese of New-York and was on terms of good fellowship with his superiors.

Dr. McGlynn said the 4:30 A. M. mass in the Church of the Holy Cross, Forty-second Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, and preached at the solemn high mass at 11 o'clock.

Seven years have left their mark on the man who held out so long in his fight with his Archbishop and then, abandoning everything, gave in. He had approached the half-century mark, stamped with the vigor of a powerful manhood. He appears again a Catholic priest, gray and aging rapidly.

His appearance in a New-York church yesterday, it was thought, would attract a crowd of his old parishioners, but even the policemen on duty at the church door were taken by surprise by the big crowd that surged in shortly after 4 o'clock in the morning. All the seats and the aisles were soon filled. A good many expressions of satisfaction by Dr. McGlynn's old parishioners were heard on his full restoration.

The deacon of the mass was the Rev. J. F. Smith, and the sub-deacon was the Rev. John J. McGee. The church had been beautifully decorated with greens for the occasion. Every eye was turned toward Dr. McGlynn when he came from the sacristy. Grayer and older, his congregation found him, but he is much the stalwart, robust man who eloquently addressed great audiences in St. Stephen's and later held, by his words, the surging crowds in Cooper Union. At the early mass a brief sermon was delivered by the doctor on the subject of Christmas. His text was: "Glory to God and Peace to Men of Good Will."

"The peace," said Dr. McGlynn, "that is promised us by the birth of Christ is not the ignoble peace that comes from self-indulgence, but it is the peace that is the result of victory over self, which victory fallen man could never have obtained without the coming of the Saviour, who was born so many years ago in Bethlehem.

"Men had become so wrapped up in the gratification of every whim and passion that it was necessary that God should become man to redeem the human race and purge us from sin and give light and strength to our souls, so that the exultant spirit should rise triumphant from the ruins of a former self and rest forever in the peace of God."

After the mass Dr. McGlynn held a reception in the sacristy. He was literally penned in by his enthusiastic admirers, who crowded and pushed in order to shake his hand. He said mass at 6 o'clock and again at 6:30 o'clock.

The high mass at 11 o'clock was even more largely attended than the others, for it was at this that the doctor was to deliver his main sermon. There were fully 4,000 persons in the church when the procession of priests and acolytes came in. The celebrant was the Rev. Dr. Charles McCready, pastor of the church. The Rev. R. J. Kieffe was deacon, the Rev. M. J. Scanlon sub-deacon, and the Rev. Joseph Smith master of ceremonies. The musical programme was as follows:

Organ solo, Toccato in D minor....S. Bach
Baritone solo, "Nazareth".....Gounod
Hallelujah chorus.....Handel-Gottschalk
Processional .....Verdi
Gloria.....F. Schubert, E flat
Kyrie.....F. Schubert, E flat
Veni Creator.....Handel
Sermon by the Rev. Edward McGlynn, D. D.
Credo .....Beethoven
Offertory, "Adeste".....Novello
Agnus Dei.....Beethoven
Sanctus .....Beethoven
March—Processional .....Mendelssohn

At 12 o'clock Dr. McGlynn began his sermon. The idea that he would allude to his late troubles was groundless, for he confined himself mainly to a discourse on Christmas. His text was "In the beginning was the Word." The preacher went into an explanation of the mystery of the incarnation, and dwelt upon the peace which was heralded by the birth at Bethlehem.

After the services there was another reception in the sacristy, and it was of an even more enthusiastic character than the one in the early morning.

"There is nothing that I care to say for publication at this time," Dr. McGlynn said to a reporter for The New-York Times after the reception.

Dr. Henry Carey, in behalf of Dr. McGlynn's old parishioners of St. Stephen's, presented to him late in the afternoon a purse of $2,000.

After vespers he returned to his home at Bensonhurst.

Dr. McGlynn and the Archbishop are now on the most amicable terms, and the latter has assigned him to the parish of St. Mary's, in Newburg, where his duties begin Jan. 1. He will celebrate mass at some city church next Sunday, and, it has been intimated, will not go to Newburg at all, but may be offered the position of Professor of Theology at the Catholic University in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The Rev. Dr. P. J. Garrigan, Vice Rector of the Catholic University, said to-night to a reporter for The New-York Times: "Dr. McGlynn is not to be called to the Chair of Theology of the university. Such a thing was never thought of."

**A Post Office Entered by Burglars.**

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 25.—The Post Office and general store in Yalesville, both of which are under the management of C. W. Michaels, were broken into by burglars early this morning. One hundred dollars' worth of postage stamps and $80 in money were taken from the Post Office and the store respectively.

The safe was blown open. The authorities believe that the burglary was the work of a resident of the town. They are led to this belief by certain implements left in the building after the explosion, and the reputation of the person suspected.

**A Forger Surrenders.**

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Dec. 25.—At the door of the city jail here to-day George A. Carson asked to be imprisoned for forgery. Only last Saturday he fled from Marengo, Iowa. He forged the names of John Engelbert of Marengo, ex-Sheriff, and of his brother, C. N. W. Engelbert to eight checks and had them cashed. He said the amount was $70. He went to Omaha Sunday and spent two days in dissipation, arriving here this morning with 1 cent in his pocket.

## THE TEXAS REQUISITION HONORED

### Gov. Mitchell of Florida Will Surrender Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil Magnate.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 25.—The requisition papers which Gov. Hogg of Texas forwarded to Gov. Mitchell for Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnate, were duly honored to-day. The extradition papers were executed and mailed to-day to Gov. Hogg of Texas.

It is supposed that as soon as the papers reach the Texas Governor he will send an officer to arrest Mr. Flagler and take him to Texas.

It is said that Mr. Flagler is now in New-York.

## PERSISTENT THIEVES CAPTURED

*FAILING TWICE IN ONE PLACE, THEY TRIED ANOTHER.*

**Had a Wagon Ready to Carry Away Their Plunder—Known at Headquarters as Old Offenders.**

The police of the Fifth Street Station last night made four arrests that they consider more important than any made on the lower east side for some time. Not only are the arrests important in themselves, but it is believed that the work of a successful gang of burglars is now effectually destroyed.

The prisoners were John Neuman, twenty-two years old, and Charles Cudek, thirty-five years old, both of 135 Delancey Street, and Morris Zelker, twenty-one years old, and Samuel Wolpa, twenty-six years old, both of 77 Orchard Street.

When Policemen Schindler, Cohen, and Stransky turned out of the station house in citizens' clothes, just after 6 o'clock last night, they walked toward the Bowery. At Fifth Street and Second Avenue they noticed the four men, all of whom they knew as tailors' shop thieves, driving slowly along the avenue in an express wagon. The policemen were suspicious and, crossing the avenue, they followed the wagon to Sixth Street, where three of the four men alighted, leaving the other man in charge of the wagon.

Stransky was left to watch the horse and wagon, while Schindler and Cohen, with Acting Captain Wiegand and Policeman Smith, who had arrived on the scene, followed the three men, who walked around to 305 Sixth Street.

This is a four-story brick building. On the ground floor is a saloon, while the rest of the building is occupied by three tailors. The men first tried to break into the second floor, but the lock was too strong for them, and, noticing a few young men down stairs in front of the saloon the burglars became suspicious, left the place, and walked back to the wagon at Sixth Street. Half an hour later the gang again returned, and this time the wagon was pulled up in front of the door. For a second time they were disturbed before they had time to commence operations. They again left the premises.

They drove to Third Street, where one of their number was again left in charge of the wagon, while his companions returned to the place.

They went to the top floor, occupied by Andrew Miller as a tailor's shop, broke in the door, collected about $100 worth of property, and came down stairs; but as soon as the first of them opened the outer door, Acting Captain Wiegand, with Schindler, Cohen, and Smith, pounced on them and placed them under arrest.

All the property was secured intact and several burglars' implements were found on the floor and in possession of the prisoners.

The officers blew their whistles as a signal to Stransky, who arrested the man in charge of the horse and wagon.

The four men were locked up in the Fifth Stret Station over night, and the horse and wagon were taken to a stable. It is believed tha the prisoners stole the horse and wagon from 77 Eldridge Street, but that has yet to be proved.

The prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters and photographed. They were recognized as old offenders by several Central Office detectives. They were arraigned before Justice Simms in the Essex Market Police Court. The complainant, Miller, is out of town, and, owing to his absence, the men were held in $2,500 each for examination.

## A PETITION REPRESENTING GREAT WEALTH

**It Urges the Appointment of Mr. Richmond as Superintendent of Banks.**

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Dec. 25.—A novel Christmas present was given to-day to Adelbert G. Richmond, President of the Canajoharie National Bank and candidate for Superintendent of Banks. The committee of Mohawk Valley bankers who have the canvass in charge, presented Mr. Richmond with 300 commendatory letters from leading bankers throughout the State, asking Governor-elect Morton to appoint Mr. Richmond to the office. The signatures represent nearly $100,000,000 of capital, the largest aggregate represented in any petition ever presented to a Governor. Mr. Richmond's appointment is being urged by ex-Senators Hendricks of Syracuse, Warner Miller of Herkimer, ex-Speaker Titus Sheard of Little Falls, and ex-Senator Arkell of Canajoharie.

**An Alleged Express Thief Arrested.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—Charles A. Ketcham was arrested by detectives to-night and lodged at the City Hall on a warrant secured by the Wells-Fargo Express Company. The detectives say Ketcham is Charles Hardin, who, with Charlton Elrod, was acquitted at Nashville some time ago of stealing $35,000 from the Adams Express Company while the money was in transit from New-York to Galveston. A telegram from Kansas City says Ketcham, alias Hardin, is wanted there.

**Fatally Shot by a Footpad.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 25.—John Paton, a farmer, whose home is in Louisville, Ky., was brought here this evening suffering from a bullet wound that will probably prove fatal. He was shot and robbed by an unknown man on the railroad near Curran. The robber demanded his money, and Paton, who had a month's wages in his pocket, resisted.

**Couldn't Find the Police Station.**

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 25.—An unknown white man shot and killed John Coleman, a negro in front of the Capitol at a late hour last night. After the shooting the man who did it said that Coleman tried to take his valise from him. The white man asked the way to the police station and started in the direction indicated. He has not reached there.

**Jumped from Poughkeepsie Bridge.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Shortly after 1 o'clock to-day Harry Menier jumped from the top of the Poughkeepsie Bridge, 212 feet, with a parachute. He escaped unhurt.

## MAY NOT BE BYRNES'S DAY

### Williams or McAvoy Likely to Be Called This Morning.

### CAPTAINS ORDERED TO BE PRESENT

**Expected that Martens Will Tell All He Knows—Voorhis Will Be On Hand—Lawyer Goff Resting.**

If the Senators of the Lexow committee or its counsel had decided on a plan of procedure for to-day, none of them acknowledged the fact last evening or gave any information on which a forecast of the conduct of the investigation could be framed.

It was, however, generally believed that Superintendent Byrnes would not be the first witness called. Indeed, inference permitted the supposition that his examination would be deferred until to-morrow or Friday.

This idea was strengthened by happenings at Police Headquarters, where several clerks were collating information and statistics covering a series of years, and they did not appear to have completed their task last night.

On the other hand, it appears reasonably certain that the first to go on the witness stand for quantitative and qualitative analysis to-day would be either Inspector Williams or Inspector McAvoy. Both are under subpoena, and were under orders last night to present themselves before the Senate committee this morning.

Of the Cantains who have received subpoenas to appear before the committee, Ryan, Washburn, Gallagher, Meakin, Murphy, Killilea, Westervelt, Strauss, Delaney, and Martens were called to Police Headquarters yesterday morning by Superintendent Byrnes, who appeared to have received a request from Mr. Goff, and notified them to be at the committee's session to-day.

Capt. Martens was an object of interest, because of all sorts of rumors affecting him. Nearly every one of them was based on the confession of Capt. Schmittberger that Martens, through Inspector Williams, paid ex-Commissioner McClave $14,000 for his promotion to a Captaincy.

Martens's characteristics were discussed, and it was predicted that he would tell the story of how he was compelled to pay money for his emancipation from Sergeant's duty, it being argued that he had all to gain and nothing to lose in peaching against a Police Commissioner morally dead and an Inspector hopelessly enmeshed by Schmittberger's revelations.

John W. Goff took a rest yesterday by keeping Christmas with his family. In the morning he gratified his liking for fine music by attending the solemn high mass at the Church of the Paulist Fathers, and the afternoon was devoted to the Yule dinner, the first unhurried repast he has enjoyed for a long time.

The Recorder-elect, in asking to be excused from departing from the inexorable rule he laid down last Spring not to reveal the plans of the Lexow committee, declined to discuss, even as a citizen, Superintendent Byrnes's fitness, by experience and genius, and in the absence of any proof of his being identified with police corruption, to reorganize the Police Department.

Police Justice Voorhis has not yet received a subpoena to appear before the Lexow committee, while his check and account books, left with Lawyer Frank Moss, have been examined and packed up ready to return to him.

Mr. Voorhis will appear again before the committee to-day to appeal by his presence for an opportunity to answer so much of Capt. Creeden's confession as concerns him.

Police Inspector McLaughlin, who is under subpoena, will also be in the committee room.

**DR. PARKHURST SUGGESTS A "DEAL"**

**Mr. Brynes Says He Is Not Answering Insinuations at This Time.**

The Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, in discussing yesterday a story that the confession of Capt. Schmittberger was planned by Superintendent Byrnes, grouped it with another rumor that Mr. Byrnes's examination before the Lexow committee was to be a "kid-gloved" one, and remarked:

"Putting these circumstances together, it looks very much as if there had been a 'deal.'"

Superintendent Byrnes's comment on this utterance was:

"I am not answering insinuations at this time."

**Colored Sons of Veteran Barred.**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 25.—William Bundy of Cincinnati, Commander in Chief of the Sons of Veterans, United States Army, is here on an inspection of the headquarters of the Alabama and Tennessee divisions, which are situated in this city. From time to time, applications have been received by the division commander of Alabama and Tennessee for charters from camps composed of negroes, all of which were refused, it having been decided at the division encampment not to issue such charters. An appeal was taken to the Commander in Chief by a negro camp at Vicksburg, Miss., and yesterday that official rendered a decision sustaining the division commander, with the statement that, should the negroes insist, they can organize as a separate division in the South.

**No Attempt at Lynching.**

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 25.—As a matter of precaution the Richmond Hussars were put under arms last night to be in readiness in case of any attempt at lynching the murderer Wiggins. There was a congregation of curious crowds at the jail, and some talk of lynching, but no attempt was made to assault the jail. The Grand Jury has been called to meet Saturday, and court will convene Monday week for the trial of Wiggins. The wounded policemen are doing well, but are not out of danger.

**May Postpone the Winter Carnival.**

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 25.—A dispatch receive to-day from Lord Aberdeen asked for the postponement of the Winter Carnival for a week, owing to the death of Sir John Thompson. Owing to the Christmas festivities the Executive Committee could not be reached, but it is likely that the carnival will be deferred in accordance with his Excellency's request.

**A Disappointed Lover's Suicide.**

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Dec. 25.—Charles Schall, twenty-six years old, committed suicide last night by swallowing a quantity of cyanide of potassium. Schall came here two years ago from Yonkers, N. Y. He was highly esteemed by his associates. Disappointment in love is said to have caused the rash act.

**Veuve Cliquot Champagne** received first premium at Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.—Adv.

## WHOLE CITIES SEEN IN A MIRAGE

### Miles of the St. Clair River Tank Mirrored on the Heavens—Beautiful Atmospheric Phenomenon.

PORT HURON, Mich., Dec. 25.—The citizens of Port Huron witnessed a very remarkable mirage this morning, showing the Canadian bank of the St. Clair River for about thirteen miles and both banks from Marysville to what is known as McGregor's Point, a mile below the Oakland House.

At 7:30 o'clock this morning, by looking to the south, Port Huron people could see Sarnia reflected in the clouds, and even the ferryboats as they crossed the river. The frame houses stood out boldly and made one of the prettiest panoramas eyer witnessed.

Following along to the west, Stag Island appeared, and from there to a point a mile below the Oakland House both banks of the St. Clair River were visible. St. Clair City was clearly outlined upon the sky, and smoke could be seen ascending from the tops of several smokestacks. The mirage was visible for more than an hour.

## SPRINKLING VERSUS IMMERSION

*ANIMATED DISCUSSION ON BAPTISM AT A CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.*

**Mr. Glover, Who Was in Favor of Sprinkling, Challenged Any One of His Opponents to a Quiet Debate.**

Gray-haired J. Glover, at a Christian convention held yesterday in the Bleecker Street Mission, 190 Bleecker Street, for two hours argued hotly in favor of sprinkling as a form of baptism, while about a dozen speakers argued as hotly in favor of immersion.

Mr. Glover finally left the meeting, pale and excited, but not before he had uttered a challenge to meet any one in a discussion on the subject in a quiet room, with the Bible only as the source of proof.

Superintendent Ballou of the mission, and Chairman Hall of the convention started the discussion by arguing in favor of immersion.

Mr. Glover then created a stir by proclaiming boldly that those who preached immersion perverted the Word.

"To be saved, you must repent and believe," he said. "I'm standing on the Holy Book. I don't need any commentaries. I take my belief from no man. You people say that a man can't be saved except he be immersed. I was sprinkled, I tell you, and I think I have the Holy Ghost as well as you, if not better."

Mr. Glover interjected Scriptural quotations, and, as half a dozen people were anxious to reply, Chairman Hall rather curtly shut him off, saying: "Others here want to speak. Don't monopolize the time."

An elderly lady shouted with uplifted hands:

"I want pure religion, or none at all!"

Mr. Glover interrupted with an earnest "Amen."

"I want to tell the poor, misguided brother," continued the speaker, looking in Mr. Glover's direction, "that I have a message for him. It's not exactly from the Holy Bible, but it's my own inspiration."

The elderly lady then quoted five verses of poetry.

Mr. Glover looked angry as he rose to answer the lady's direct allusion to him, but a Mr. Kelly was recognized by Chairman Hall. Mr. Kelly, pointing to an inscription on the wall, read: "The Pharisees and lawyers rejected the counsel of God, not being baptized."

"I haven't much more to say," continued Mr. Kelly, raising his voice and pointing toward Mr. Glover, "but what I'll say will cut. It will enter like a knife, and go round and round. Listen. It is not 'repent and believe,' but 'repent and be baptized.' Again I say, 'Behold! to obey is better than to sacrifice.'

"Don't you think I have said enough? I only want to add that when a man openly and knowingly declares against immersion, he does so in the face of God."

Mr. Glover rose again, and before Chairman Hall could interrupt, he stated emphatically: "No man shall teach me."

A colored man closed a long, rambling argument on immersion by declaring: "A man who does not get immersed is not honest."

Mr. Glover was on his feet in an instant, but Chairman Hall announced the hymn "We Have Heard a Joyful Sound."

After it was sung, a gentleman started to rebuke the colored man for having questioned the honesty of any man who had not been immersed.

Mr. Glover misunderstood the speaker and exclaimed excitedly:

"I'll take no lie given to me. I'm honest."

Explanations quieted Mr. Glover for a time. He started to leave the meeting, when the elderly lady who had quoted the verses said:

"I'm glad to know that a man is lost. That's the time he can be found again."

"I simply want to say," said Mr. Glover, "that never in any meeting have I heard the Scriptures so mutilated and misrepresented."

"Give us one passage that we misquoted," said Superintendent Ballou, Chairman Hall, and the elderly lady, in unison.

"Well, John iii., 5," retorted Mr. Glover.

"'Jesus answered,'" read the Superintendent, "'verily I say to you: Whoever is not born of water and of the Spirit cannot enter the kingdom of heaven.'"

Mr. Glover glared at the Superintendent, who was smiling triumphantly, and as he walked out, said:

"I'll challenge any one to have a quiet discussion with me on the subject. We must be alone. I don't want anything but the Bible. That's good enough for me. None of your commentaries for me."

J. T. Apgar, who has to use a crutch, and Superintendent Ballou rushed after Mr. Glover to get him to return, but he declined.

The meeting closed soon after.

**Gold Discovery in Nebraska.**

BROWNSVILLE, Neb., Dec. 25.—James May, who lives two miles from here, recently began digging a well on his farm. At a depth of twenty-five feet he found what he believed to be gold-bearing ore, and had it assayed. The test confirmed his belief, and he continued the digging until a depth of seventy feet had been reached. The specimens assayed proved to be rich in gold and contained some silver. A syndicate has been formed, and preparations are being made to work the lead.

**Arrested to Prevent Lynching.**

SENEY, Mich., Dec. 25.—Timothy Kane, foreman for the Manitou Lumbering Company, was murdered by Isaac Stetcher last night. The trouble arose from an old grudge. Kane tried to assault Stetcher, when the latter drew a pocketknife and stabbed Kane to the heart. There was no attempt made to arrest Stetcher at the time, but later friends of Kane became so violent in their threats to lynch the murderer that officers placed him in jail.

## BRESLIN OFF THE BOND

### Schmittberger Will Appear To-day and Give Another.

### KOSTER WILL STICK, HE DECLARES

**The Confessing Captain Is Practically Without Bail and Is Not Molested by the Police.**

James H. Breslin, one of the proprietors of the Gilsey House, who joined with John Koster, of Koster & Bial, Dec. 19, in giving $15,000 bail for Capt. Max Schmittberger of the Nineteenth Precinct, who is under indictment for bribery, has withdrawn from the bail bond.

This action was taken Monday afternoon, apparently without any consultation with his fellow-bondsman. The District Attorney and the police authorities were immediately notified of the withdrawal of Mr. Breslin, and what is technically known as a "surrender piece" was lodged by Breslin at the Detective Bureau late Monday afternoon. So far as could be learned last night no action had been taken by the police to place Capt. Schmittberger under arrest.

The remarkable statement was made last evening by Henry W. Unger, Chief Clerk of the District Attorney's office, that since Breslin's withdrawal from the bond Schmittberger had been practically free without bail, as the withdrawal of Breslin nullified the entire bond. The reason given by Breslin for his action was that the Captain had proved a "squealer," but it was intimated by friends of Schmittberger that the friendly relations which have long existed between the hotel proprietor and Inspector Williams were a factor in the case.

Upon Schmittberger's first arrest his bail was fixed at $7,500, and Thomas Smith of 77 Seventh Street gave the required bond. The Captain was thereupon released and returned to duty. He was rearrested Dec. 19. It was given out at the time that information had reached Messrs. Goff and Moss, the counsel of the Lexow committee, that the Captain was preparing to leave the State. This information was communicated to District Attorney Fellows, who canceled the bond given by Smith and issued a bench warrant for the arrest of Schmittberger, who was taken into custody and brought to Police Headquarters. Justice Ingraham fixed bail at double the amount of the original bond. Then it was that Messrs. Breslin and Koster gave bail in $7,500 each, in order to do which they were each required to qualify in $15,000. Breslin, having no real estate, gave as security for his part of the bond, the furniture at the Gilsey House, and Koster gave the property at 389 Sixth Avenue. Capt. Schmittberger was again released, and returned to duty. Then followed his appearance as a witness for the State before the Lexow committee and his startling revelations of corruption in the Police Department. Immediately after leaving the courtroom Capt. Schmittberger went to his home and reported sick, and, according to the statement made last night by Mrs. Schmittberger, he is still at his home under the care of a physician, who has forbidden him to be visited except by the immediate members of his family.

When Mr. Breslin was asked last evening the reasons for his withdrawal from the bond said: "My only reason for withdrawing was that I do not believe in a 'squealer.' I have no use for a man who will 'peach' on his friends."

Mr. Breslin was asked if his friendship for Inspector Williams had influenced his action in the matter. He denied that story, and said that he had not spoken a word to Inspector Williams on the subject. He also denied a story which had gained currency that he was induced in the first instance to give bail for Schmittberger by James Everard, the brewer.

Chief Clerk Unger was seen at his home, 241 East Thirty-ninth Street, last night. He was disinclined to discuss the matter until he was assured that the facts had been made public. Then he related the circumstances of the withdrawal of Breslin from the bond, and said that if, as Breslin had stated, he had placed the "surrender piece" in the hands of the police authorities, the responsibility for the safekeeping of the Captain rested entirely upon the police authorities, whose duty it was to rearrest him and produce him at the District Attorney's office, where a new bond would be required.

Mr. Unger added that the act of Breslin in withdrawing as a bondsman nullified the bond, and that practically Capt. Schmittberger was not under bail at all, and should be in the custody of the police until new bail was given. He did not know whether the Captain was in custody.

Justice Ingraham was seen at his home, 27 West Eleventh Street, last night, but declined to discuss the situation.

John Koster, the other bondsman for the Captain, said last night that he would stand by the bond, and would renew it if required. He said he felt sure that Capt. Schmittberger would not become a fugitive. When asked whether he would give bail in the sum of $15,000 if required, he said he would stand by his bond of $7,500, but nothing more.

A reporter for The New-York Times called at the home of Capt. Schmittberger last night, and was told by Mrs. Schmittberger that her husband had been forbidden by his physician to converse with anybody but his immediate family.

"How do you account for Mr. Breslin's withdrawal from your husband's bond?" asked the reporter.

"I can only conjecture," she said. "I presume his friendship for an official in the Police Department of a higher rank than my husband had something to do with it. But I can assure you that no one will be permitted to make a scapegoat of my husband."

"We can get plenty of bondsmen quite as good as Mr. Breslin or Mr. Koster. Why, I could get a bondsman without going off the block."

Mrs. Schmittberger would not name the official alluded to by her. It is well known that Inspector Williams and Breslin had been on very friendly terms, and it was common rumor in the Tenderloin district that friendship was the basis of the hotel keeper's action.

Detective Sergeant Carey, who was in charge of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters, said last night that Schmittberger was not a prisoner there. He had no knowledge, he said, as to whether the Captain was under arrest at his home. It could not be learned whether any action had been taken in the matter by the police authorities. The failure of the police to take the usual course pursued when a bondsman surrenders a person for whom he has given bail, in the case of Capt. Schmittberger, would strengthen the prevailing opinion that the Captain was promised immunity from prosecution when he became a witness for the State before the Senate committee, and that he will be a witness for the people in the prosecution of the police officials accused by him of corrupt practices.

A statement was given from Capt. Schmittberger late last night, in which he says he had not received any word from the District Attorney's office or from Mr. Breslin as to the withdrawal of the latter from his bond. In any event, he said, he would appear at the District Attorney's office this morning, prepared to give any amount of bail that could be required.

## A POLICEMAN'S FIGHT FOR LIFE

### One of His Assailants Probably Fatally Shot and the Officer Himself Severely Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—The peace and good will of Christmas Day in Philadelphia was rudely broken by a serious and probably fatal shooting affray between a policeman and three young men. While Policeman James H. McFarland was taking William Brown to the station house on the charge, by his father, of stealing a pony, Charles Gallagher and John Morrow, friends of Brown, and young men who have been frequently in trouble with the police, attempted to rescue him.

McFarland was knocked down, and was being brutally kicked about the street when he drew his revolver and shot Gallagher twice in the face. Morrow wrested the revolver from the officer and shot him twice, and the policeman sank back and fainted. The three men ran off, and other officers coming up, McFarland was removed to the hospital. He has one bullet in his arm and another one in his breast, but may recover.

Gallagher was subsequently arrested in the house of a friend, in a pitiable condition. He was bleeding profusely from the two wounds in his face, and was taken to the hospital, where it was said that he would probably die from his wounds. The other two men have not yet been arrested.

## HAYWARD WANTS BLIXT DEAD

*AND ATTEMPTS TO BRIBE THE MINNEAPOLIS SHERIFF.*

**He Suggests that if the Informer Is Given a Good Opportunity He Will Take His Own Life.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 25.—An evening paper is authority for the story that Harry Hayward, now in jail on the charge of murdering Catherine Ging, has tried to bribe Sheriff Ege to kill C. A. Blixt, who has confessed to shooting Miss Ging at Hayward's instigation, or, at least, to allow him to kill himself. This is the way Hayward is said to have broached the subject to Sheriff Ege during a conversation:

"Jim, how are you fixed?"

"What do you mean?" asked the Sheriff.

"Financially; how are you fixed financially?"

"Oh, I haven't enough to worry me."

Hayward took a step forward and said in a low tone:

"You might be well fixed if you had a mind to do something."

"What is it?"

"That coward, Blixt; he would kill himself if he had a chance."

"You think so? But he'll never have a chance, no more than you."

It was in the Sheriff's mind to tell Hayward then that he was aware of several little efforts he had made, such as requesting looking glasses which have quicksilver on their backs, and securing an accumulation of matches, with their deadly phosphorus, but he forebore, hoping to learn the whole scope of the man's intentions.

"Jim, if you would let him have a revolver, he would do the rest with a little help."

"How?"

"You could be with him and have some one call out to him that they were coming to lynch him, and he would jerk out the pistol and plunk himself through the head. It's dead easy."

"Do you think so?" said the Sheriff.

"I know it," said Hayward.

"But suppose he did not shoot himself?"

"Then do it for him. It would——"

But the Sheriff allowed the matter to go no further.

## FIVE SOLDIERS CREATE A SMALL RIOT

**They Threaten a Baltimore Policeman and Will Suffer for Their Act.**

BALTIMORE, Dec. 25.—Police Sergeant Henry Streib had a thrilling experience with a squad of United States troops early Sunday morning, and, as a result, Sergt. Allen of Battery L, Fourth Artillery, and Privates Taylor, Stripe, Goff, Burke, and Nelson, stationed at Fort McHenry, will be court-martialed.

Late Saturday night the soldiers were in a saloon near the fort. Allen became abusive and was thrown out by Proprietor McDermott. The others followed him. They went to the fort, secured their arms, and returned toward the saloon. Sergt. Streib met them before they reached McDermott's place and a heated argument ensued. The men pointed their pieces at the policeman's head and threatened to shoot him if he did not stand aside and allow them to pass. Streib held his ground, however. In the meantime, word had been sent to the fort. The Corporal of the Guard hurried to the scene, and the men beat a hasty retreat.

Sergt. Streib has identified all the men and they are under arrest. Major Rodney, commandant of the fort, has had a conference with the civil authorities and it has been decided to court-martial the culprits. Major Rodney says the men committed a serious breach of discipline in leaving the fort with their arms. Whether the civil authorities will prosecute the men for threatening the life of Sergt. Streib has not been decided.

**Santa Claus in Flames.**

COLUMBUS, Ind., Dec. 25.—In the First Baptist Church here to-night, while exercises were being held, the Rev. Gilbert Dobbs, pastor in charge, impersonated Santa Claus, and was covered with cotton. He came too near some footlights, when the cotton caught fire. Several persons threw him to the floor, and finally succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until he was badly burned. It is thought he will recover. There was a mad rush for the door.

**Quarreled About a Christmas Tree.**

GADSDEN, Ala., Dec. 25.—In East Gadsden, Sidney Cox and Charlie Harris had a dispute about a Christmas tree Monday night. This morning they met and Harris cut Cox's throat from ear to ear. Cox will probably die. Both are prominent citizens of Gadsden.

**A Train Fired Upon.**

REDDICK, Fla., Dec. 25.—Florida Southern Train No. 35 was shot into near here this evening, and James Speights, a passenger, was probably fatally wounded. Joe Goodwin, a negro, has been arrested, charged with the crime.

**Choice Old Table Wines.**
10 year old Port, $3.00 per gallon.
California Vintage Co., 21 Park Place, New-York.—Adv.

## HIS CHALLENGE REPEATED

### Mr. Croker Again Demands an Explanation from Mr. Cockran.

### TAMMANY LEADERS TO MEET THIS WEEK

**The ex-Chief Wants the Congressman to Appear Before Them and Meet His Charges of Misrepresentation.**

Richard Croker, formerly leader of Tammany Hall, spent Christmas at his home, 5 East Seventy-fourth Street, with his family.

Apparently he was not at all disturbed by the great rumpus created in political circles by the publication in The New-York Times yesterday of his remarks about Congressman W. Bourke Cockran's attitude toward him. He had read the interview in which Mr. Cockran spoke of his remarks as "stuff" and declined to notice them.

"Well," said Mr. Croker to a reporter for The New-York Times, "if Mr. Cockran believes what I said in my statement is 'stuff,' why does he not reply to it? I do not consider Mr. Cockran's remarks at all in the nature of a reply. It is no reply at all. What I want is that Mr. Cockran should meet me before the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, and make the statements there that I believe he has been making elsewhere. If he has anything to say against me, that is the place to say it."

The Executive Committee has been called to meet at 4:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

"Was there anything in the interview with you as printed that was not correct?" Mr. Croker was asked.

"Nothing whatever," he replied. "Every word in that interview stands. There is nothing to change or take back."

"Is there anything that you care to add at this time to what you have already said, Mr. Croker?" asked the reporter.

"No; there is nothing further to say now. It may be that later I will have something to say."

An evening paper stated that Mr. Croker had said:

"There are others, too. Some of these high-toned fellows with their heads up in the air, so that they cannot see where they are going—some of these will go over backward."

Mr. Croker was asked if he had said this.

"Yes; I said something to that effect," he replied.

"Did you refer to certain Tammany men?"

"Not at all. I had no criticism to make on any other Tammany men. I was thinking of some so-called reformers. The only thing the matter with Tammany now is that it is doing nothing."

This criticism has been made recently by other Tammany men than Mr. Croker. It is doubtless called forth by the fact that no meeting of the Tammany Committee of Sixty, or Executive Committee, has been held since the election. Mr. Croker has all along been of the opinion that such a meeting should have been held just as soon after election as possible. But he has taken no part in the matter further than to ask some of his friends in Tammany why an early meeting had not been called.

The meeting called by Chairman James J. Martin for next Saturday will take steps for holding the primaries to elect district officers and the usual committees for 1895. The question whether the elections shall be held at once or postponed until the middle of next year will probably be decided at the meeting.

It is the positive opinion of some of the Tammany leaders that it was a great mistake not to get together and make some show of life and vitality soon after the election. It has been argued that the delay was simply an indication to the followers of the organization that the leaders themselves were disheartened by defeat, and that their followers might as well make affiliations with other political organizations. "If we do not meet this week, we might as well disband," said one leader yesterday.

Members of the Executive Committee did not talk about the Croker-Cockran controversy much yesterday. Several of them feel that it is not a matter in which they should publicly interfere or publicly express their opinions. Mr. Cockran has friends in the organization, but these men are also friends of Mr. Croker, and they do not want to take sides.

Mayor Gilroy, for instance, absolutely declines to talk about the subject. It is a fact that the Mayor has labored with the greatest assiduity to settle this quarrel between the two men. The controversy, however, has been so bitter and so deep-rooted that a settlement and the restoration of peace has been next to impossible.

Corporation Counsel William H. Clark has also deeply regretted the difficulty between his former law partner and Mr. Croker. But he would not talk about the matter yesterday.

For a year or more there has been a story among the gossips that Mr. Croker and Mr. Cockran had a personal encounter at a dinner. This is absolutely denied by Mr. Croker. It is true, however, that soon after the difficulty between the two men began they had a wordy and vigorous argument in Tammany Hall, with the result that Mr. Cockran rushed out of the building to avoid a prolongation of the interview. But there was no approach to personal violence at that or any other time, so far as can be ascertained.

Some one asked Mr. Croker yesterday what he meant by saying that he would demand a personal explanation from Mr. Cockran the next time he met him, if he did not accept his invitation to appear before the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall. Mr. Croker smiled and said:

"Now, that is my personal business."

**Walked Off a Bridge, May Die.**

Clinton Stark, twenty-five years old, a German gardener, living at Parksville, walked off the bridge which crosses the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry cut, on the west end branch of the Atlantic Avenue trolley line, Brooklyn, late last night.

When picked up on the car tracks, thirty feet below, he was found to have a broken spine.

The surgeons at the Norwegian Hospital, where he was taken, said his injuries would prove fatal.

This is the same spot where, several years ago, United States Deputy Marshal Daniel Lake received injuries which resulted in his death.

**Clothing Fell on Lighted Gas.**

A fire that started in the show window of the clothing store 2,216 Third Avenue yesterday afternoon, and which is supposed to have been caused by some of the articles displayed in the window falling on a lighted gas jet, spread so rapidly through the place that when the engines arrived the interior of the establishment was ablaze. The stock in the store was destroyed, and the building, a one-story frame structure, was considerably damaged. The total loss is $3,000.

# FORMING A BANKING BILL

## Clearing Away the Fog Which Now Envelops It.

### HISTORY OF CURRENCY REFORM

**The Attitude of Mr. Springer in 1893—Leadership Now Wanted to Help the Measure Along.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Before the House of Representatives resumes its work next week, it is hoped by some of the friends of currency reform that much of the fog in which the pending currency bill is hidden will be cleared up, and that it will be possible to bring a good measure out of what is admitted to be a good deal of a muddle. What has been discussed as the substitute bill, by the way, ought not to be called a substitute, but a proposed substitute, or a bill proposed to be offered as a substitute. The newspapers, owing to Mr. Springer, largely, have talked of it as an actual substitute. But it has not been substituted for the original Carlisle bill, which is under consideration in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Currency bill is part of a history. In 1893, when Mr. Springer was appointed to be Chairman of the Banking Committee, and when the place ought to have gone, by all rules of precedence, to Mr. Sherry of Connecticut, who was the ranking member, that appointment was followed by the immediate association of Mr. Springer with the Republican members of the committee. His course in opposing any measure of currency reform that dispensed with the bond-security idea or that permitted other than national bank issues, demoralized the Democratic majority of that committee from the start, and the fact was pretty well advertised at the time.

There was a sub-committee appointed to take charge of legislation propositions touching the currency, and a majority of that committee, consisting of Messrs. Cox, Warner, and Hall, agreed upon a plan similar in principle to that which Mr. Carlisle recently presented to the Currency Committee. The sub-committee believed that they had secured the approval of the Administration for their bill, and it was also their belief that the bill, as they had prepared it, met with the approval of leading financial men in the Northeast. The message of the President in 1893, much to the surprise of the sub-committee, recommended that no action be taken in the matter, the Secretary of the Treasury was silent on the subject in his report to Congress, and the Controller of the Currency has nothing whatever to say.

The confident sub-committee suddenly felt that it had lost all support. It at once fell apart again, Mr. Cox and Mr. Hall both disclaiming further responsibility for currency legislation, and Mr. Warner being left to introduce a bill embodying his own views. Mr. Cox afterward tried to "go it alone." He brought forward his bill for the repeal of the State bank tax, and he and the friends of unconditional repeal were soon "in one red burial blent."

When the committee met at the beginning of this session, its liveliest recollection was of the signal defeat of the bank-tax repeal bill. The discussion of the Administration currency plan was going on. Mr. Springer, who had seen a new light, did not maintain his former alliance with the Republican members. He fell in with the majority and offered to co-operate with them. A careful canvass of the committee was made, and it showed that while barely a majority favored the report of "a" bill, there was not the slightest hope of obtaining a majority on any particular bill.

After repeated caucuses, in which it was discovered that there were as many shades of opinion as there were Democratic members, it was agreed to report the Carlisle draft of a bill, just as it came from the Secretary. This was the only way to get a bill before the House, as there was no agreement as to proposed amendments. In reporting the bill it was agreed that each member of the majority was at liberty to offer and support any amendments to it that he considered fit and desirable There was an understanding among the Democrats of the committee at this time that, in view of facts brought out in the hearings on the Secretary's plan, the Secretary would propose a comprehensive scheme of amendments. These amendments were expected with deep interest. When, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, Mr. Springer passed about the "scheme" prepared, it was found, to the surprise of the members of the committee, to be merely a plan of immaterial perfection, rather than one of amendment.

The discussion went on. Among the speakers was Mr. Warner, a member of the committee, and, while he strongly advocated the principles of the Carlisle bill, he attacked many of its provisions and suggested a formidable line of amendments. Thursday morning Mr. Sperry made a speech on the bill. He took the same line of argument as Mr. Warner. A conference of the Democratic members of the committee was held that evening, and in that conference some of the amendments indicated in the speeches of Sperry and Warner were acceded to, meeting with the approval of Secretary Carlisle. The amendments included the striking out of the unlimited guarantee by banks of each other's circulation, provided for redemption agencies to be designated by the Controller of the Currency, and left to the banks the option of continuing to issue under the existing law or of coming in under the proposed law.

Mr. Springer on Thursday last submitted these amendments to the House. Of his own volition he had drafted them into what he considered a substitute, and this he gave out with sundry interviews intended to make the text of the bill clearer to readers. As a matter of fact, the committee has agreed to no substitute. The understanding among its members is that the bill is in the House and open to amendment, and that the Southern and Western members who have amendments to offer making changes in the State bank provisions, which are not objectionable to their colleagues as they are believed to be in the direction of simplicity and safety, are to have opportunity to press them. Mr. Sperry and Mr. Warner demand more substantial provision for greenback retirement than the surplus revenue clause in the bill and the 30 per cent. deposit in connection with the currency issues. Mr. Warner objects totally to the 30 per cent deposit requirement, and all are agreed that the limitation as to denomination of notes, if retained, shall apply to State bank issues, as well as to national bank issues.

This is the situation that will be met when the House resumes the discussion a week hence. The friends of currency reform believe that the situation is not hopeless if it is well handled. What is needed is leadership. Some of the members of the committee admit that it would be accepted from the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Chairman of the committee, if it be clearly and vigorously expressed. Thus far those who have known what they wanted appear to have got it, and they have improved the shape of the bill. It remains to be seen whether the bill can be perfected and passed.


## Hood's Is Good

Because it purifies the blood and gives health and strength to the system.
Because it drives out the lactic acid from the blood and cures rheumatism.
Because it eradicates all hereditary scrofulous taints and cures scrofula.
Because it prevents the grip, diphtheria and typhoid fever. Because it is true.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**

**Hood's Pills** cure indigestion, biliousness, sick headache, constipation. 25c.


## SAYS HE SHOT IN SELF-DEFENSE

### Thomas Craven Kills "Big Rube" Mills in a Saloon Brawl Near the Alexander Island Race Track.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Reuben Mills, who was known as "Big Rube," and who was a well-known character in the betting ring at the Alexander Island race track, was shot in "Joe" Thomas's saloon, at Jackson City, Va., last night by Thomas Craven, also a frequenter of the race track.

The quarrel which resulted in the murder was precipitated by a waiter who undertook to make a little fun. Craven made some remark, and the two men fell to blows, when Craven rushed behind the bar and seized a pistol, which he leveled at Mills. Mills seized a heavy chair, which he held in front of him. Craven fired, the ball piercing the seat of the chair and entering Mills's chest. Craven held the crowd at bay for nearly ten minutes, and then slipped away by a rear door.

Mills was placed in a carriage and the horses started on a run for the Emergency Hospital, but he died before arriving there.

This afternoon Craven surrendered to the police. He claims to have acted in self-defense, and his appearance substantiates this claim.

He said he was knocked down and kicked in the face and chest by Mills, and he has a broken nose to show for the rough treatment he received. In addition to this, his eye is black, and his face terribly scarred. Then, too there is a footprint on his shirt-front.

## SHREWD DIAMOND THIEF UNDER ARREST

**George F. Lyons Captured by the Police of Boston.**

MALDEN, MASS., Dec. 25.—George F. Lyons, said to be one of the cleverest diamond thieves in the country, was arrested in Boston yesterday on a complaint charging him with the larceny of a diamond valued at $450 from a well-known man while attending the stallion race at Mystic Park recently. Lyons was arraigned to-day and held in $1,000 bonds. He was taken to the Cambridge Jail.

Lyons, who hails from New-York, is said by the officers to be one of the shrewdest men in the business. He steals valuable diamonds only from shirt fronts and generally operates in large crowds. He is thought to be the man who operated in Boston so extensively last fall, when a large number of diamond studs were stolen from people on the streets and electric cars.

## OBSTRUCTIONS PLACED ON THE TRACK

**Attempt to Wreck Trains on a South Carolina Railroad.**

LATTA, S. C., Dec. 25.—An attempt was made to-night to wreck Train 23 between Latta and Sellers. Cross ties were piled up in five different places on the track, but the engine succeeded in throwing all but one from the track. This one was lodged under the pilot of the engine, and was taken out before any damage was done.

Train 32, going north, was also delayed several minutes at the same place, but no damage was done.

The attempt was probably made by four white men who were seen at a fire near the first obstruction just before Train 23 passed.

## HER LOVER CAME NOT TO THE FEAST

**And After Years of Disappointment She Took Her Own Life.**

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Dec. 25.—After years of vain waiting for her lover to return to her, hope died to-day, and, to end her sorrow, Miss Miller, an aged spinster, shot herself in the head and inflicted a mortal wound.

One Christmas long ago Miss Miller's lover left her, and as the day came with each recurring year the sorrowing woman has had a feast prepared and has sat awaiting the man who has never returned. The disappointment of succeeding years proved too much to-day, and Miss Miller sought to escape her grief by death.

**An Alleged Murderer Arrested.**

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 25.—Frank Bogarro, or Bodnar, as some claim his name to be, who is suspected of the murder of Fernandino Condo, in Morrisville, Penn., was arrested in a saloon in Hancock Avenue, this city, to-day.

He denies any knowledge of the murder, and asserts that he moved away from Morrisville before it was committed. The prisoner will be given a hearing in the police court to-morrow afternoon, when it will be proved, it is said, that he was still a resident of Morrisville when the murder occurred, and that he and Condo were together the night before.

**John Burns Visits a Prison.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 25.—John Burns, the labor leader from England, was an interested spectator at the Christmas exercises at the Ohio Penitentiary. He occupied a seat on the platform, and took notes of the different specialty acts. He seemed to be delighted with the performance, and after the programme was concluded made a tour of the prison and collected statistics, which he will publish when he returns to England. He left here at noon for Cleveland.

**The West Again Asserts Itself.**

From The Indianapolis Journal.

The Milwaukee Sentinel calls the attention of the Harvard professor who is considering the advisability of adopting compulsory physical training in that institution, as if it were a new departure, to the University of Wisconsin, where it has been in successful operation for some time. Some people lose a great deal by not keeping posted in regard to the West.

**Lew Wallace on Seven-Story Towns.**

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"I fear that this is not yet more than a three-story town," said a citizen the other day to Gen. Lew Wallace, referring to the latter's seven-story building. "If we do not attempt to make it more than a three-story town," said the General, "it will remain one for all time. I believe in making it a seven-story city." The suggestion is worth considering.


WHY ACCEPT AN IMITATION WHEN YOU CAN GET THE GENUINE BROMO EFFERVESCENT CAFFEINE AT THE SAME PRICE INFRINGING BROMOS ARE SOLD ? CURES ALL HEADACHES ALL DRUGGISTS, 10 CENTS.


## SHADOWS OF CHRISTMAS

### In Prison Cells Many Men Knew Friends Remembered Them.

### FRANCIS H. WEEKS'S LONELY DAY

**Ex-"Czar" McKane and Ellison Got Boxes—The Day in Ludlow Street, the Tombs, and Other Prisons.**

The sun of a glorious, green Christmas Day shone yesterday in shattered splendor into many a prison cell.

In its shadow were men who, in New-York, have been high in position and influence. There were Francis H. Weeks, who lived in affluence and stole millions; Frank Ellison, the clubman, who literally fought his way to notoriety and found his reward in a striped suit in Sing Sing; John T. Stephenson, not long ago a Captain of the New-York police, and now occupant of a cell in the Tombs, simply waiting to be the first of the corrupt policemen of New-York to be sent to penance up the river; Samuel C. Seely, who stole $354,000 from the National Shoe and Leather Bank, and gave all but a little of it to Frederick Baker, who, when implication confronted him, confessed by killing himself, and John Y. McKane, who once owned Coney Island, and is now using his talent as a builder in the interest of the State.

Punishment for these men has more than a physical meaning, but yesterday their taskmistress, Justice, was kind to them, as she was to the hundreds, who, in district prisons, spent their time of sorrow.

**IN HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.**

**How Sufferers and Orphans Enjoyed the Goods Things Christmas Brings.**

An enormous chicken pie at either end of the table, a half score of gigantic turkeys placed at intervals, more chicken pies, and red pools of cranberry sauce, and mountains of bread and mounds of butter, caused round eyes to brighten, cheeks to flush to a shade rivaling the blush of the cranberry sauce, and little hearts to beat with unusual palpitations of joy at the Roman Catholic orphan asylum for little girls at Fiftieth Street and Madison Avenue yesterday.

Many friends of the little orphans prepared for the day by contributing thousands of toys, articles for wear, hats, hoods, handkerchiefs, &c. These were placed on the Christmas tree and piled in large quantities on the floor. The little ones joined in a song service arranged for the occasion, and all had as jolly a time as children could have. Their unhappiness was forgotten in the joy of the day; their parentless condition was lost sight of in the kindly care of the sisters who are intrusted with their bringing up, and the cold and hunger of many in the recent past was not thought of.

The little ones in the institution for male orphans, at Fiftieth Street and Fifth Avenue, had dinner with the girls, and had an equally good time.

At the rooms of the Children's Aid Society, the Five Points House of Industry, a bountiful dinner was spread and the children did full justice to it. In various tenement houses in the parts of the city where there is a customary lack of sunshine, pleasant words, and healthy food, a vision of the almost forgotten happy Christmas, was brought to the hearts of the people by the distribution of 100 baskets of dainties and also more substantial food, sent from the Five Points Mission.

At St. Luke's Hospital, where scores of little ones are suffering, each snowy cot was visited by a kindly nurse, and each child was regaled with Christmas dainties according to the severity of the disease or injuries from which he or she was suffering. For those who were convalescent and able to sit at a table special arrangements were made, and a Christmas tree, laden with toys and articles of wear, made a prominent figure in the enjoyment of the day. The older patients were not forgotten, either.

At the New-York Hospital, the Presbyterian Hospital, Germania Hospital, and St. Vincent's Hospital special arrangements were made for a fitting remembrance of Christmas Day. Turkey was given to all the patients who were well enough to stand such a diet for one day.

In the New-York Juvenile Asylum, 813 boys and 197 girls danced and played and sang to their hearts' content around Christmas trees that were loaded with toys and sweets and tapers. When the trees shed their gifts, each child had enough and to spare to keep him or her busy munching and toying for several weeks.

The larger boys had a Christmas tree celebration at 10 A. M., and the smaller boys and girls enjoyed theirs at 3 in the afternoon.

The Directors made a visit to the institution during the afternoon, and under the escort of the Superintendent, Elisha M. Carpenter, inspected the place, and enjoyed the fun made by the little waifs.

J. Pierpont Morgan always remembers the homeless boys of the east side, and yesterday he treated 150 of them to a grand turkey dinner at their lodging house, 287 East Broadway. Mr. Morgan also presented shoes, stockings, cardigan jackets, and woolen mittens to all the boys who had regularly attended night school at the lodging house. He has offered similar prizes for attendance during the rest of the Winter.

Six hundred boys, at the Brace Memorial Lodging House, 9 Duane Street, enjoyed the twenty-ninth annual Christmas dinner, provided by William M. Fliess. Mrs. Fliess and her daughters, with their friends, were present. The boys were delighted and gave three hearty cheers for Mr. Fliess, who was too ill to be present.

The 320 little waifs in the Colored Orphan Asylum, One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, spent Christmas in happy anticipation of the good things to come to-day. There was no celebration yesterday, except the Christmas dinner. The day began with religious exercises in the chapel, conducted by the chaplain, the Rev. James Matthews. The entire day was spent by the children in play about the grounds.

A Punch and Judy show was given last night through the kindness of R. H. Evart, one of the Board of Advisers.

Santa Claus paid a visit to the asylum last night, and to-day to big Christmas trees will be unloaded, and a present—a box of candy and an orange—will be given to each child.

**WEEKS WAS NOT REMEMBERED.**

**Boxes of Good Things for McKane and Ellison in Sing Sing.**

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 25.—The glorious Christmas sunshine streamed through the iron-barred windows of Sing Sing Prison this morning with an effulgence such as the 1,400 criminals confined there had seldom seen before on Christmas Day. To them, however, it would have made no difference if the glow of the heavens had been replaced by snow and the day one of the bleakest December ever presented.

Still, the holiday was not without its consolations to them, and to many it brought what little enjoyment was possible to men immured in cells which friends and relatives could not enter. Greetings had been sent by loving ones to about three hundred of the prisoners, and, though banished from the world by the decrees of courts, these obtained solace from the reflection that all mankind did not share in the condemnation passed upon them.

The murderers, swindlers, sandbaggers, and thieves knew that Christmas had come, as the prison rules were relaxed a little, and the birthday of Him who was born to save even them was gladly welcomed.

The prison locks were opened at the usual hour in the morning, and the zebra-clothed inmates marched with lockstep into the big refectory and had breakfast. It was a better breakfast than they had had in a long time. They had chicken fricassee, mashed potatoes, and tea with milk and sugar.

After the meal, which was the only one they took together, the men were marched to the chapel, where an entertainment of vocal and instrumental music was had and enjoyed by them all. The Catholics attended mass, sung by the Rev. Father Creeden of Sing Sing.

This over, the convicts were marched back to their cells and locked up for the day. In going into their dark homes they carried with them the good things furnished by the prison for their subsequent meals, and those who had received presents from friends in the outside world took their gifts in, too.

John Y. McKane, the ex-"Czar" of Gravesend, had been remembered among others in this, his first Christmas in prison, and the man who used to dine sumptuously and entertain in a handsome home was happy to receive two small boxes that contained delicacies not in the prison bill of fare. These he took with him to his cell, together with the gingerbread, sweet crackers, apples, and cigars furnished by the State.

Frank Ellison received a box, but Francis H. Weeks seems not to be remembered. And so it was that some were cared for while others were neglected. Only edibles were allowed, and they had to be cooked, so that the turkeys, chickens, and plum puddings were all cold.

Three thousand cigars were furnished to the prisoners, each man receiving at least two, and, although they were not the choicest Havana, they were great boons to the smokers, who are allowed the favor only twice or thrice a year.

**HERRINGS FOR THE STRIKERS.**

**Not Enough to Go Around, and a Dark Prospect Among the Cloakmakers.**

About 800 cloakmakers, who formerly were on strike, and now cannot get work, went yesterday to the headquarters of the Relief Committee of their union to be fed.

To guard against impostors the union has decided to issue tickets to those of its members who are too poor to buy food themselves. Most of those who went for food yesterday had tickets, and when the committee was ready to distribute the food the hungry made a rush, each fearing that there would not be enough supplies to go around. They eagerly clutched at the loaves and herrings that were doled out to them, and either ate them on the spot, or hurried away to their homes to divide the food with their families.

The supplies did, indeed, give out before every one had his share, and then the committee waited for some chance charitable persons to send more. But nothing arrived. The Relief Committee reported the following receipts of money and food yesterday: From the Jewish branch of the Socialist Labor Party, $31.55; from the Rev. Dr. J. M. King, $5; "Cash," 10; from the Rev. J. A. B. Wilson, of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, 100 loaves; from other sources, several hundred herrings, nine barrels of potatoes, and a quantity of bread. The committee bought a quantity of cheap cakes, which it distributed among the children.

Treasurer Goldsmith of the Relief Committee complained that they were not getting enough provisions, nor enough money to buy food for the constantly-increasing number of unemployed cloakmakers. The busy season was about over and many hands were being discharged every week. The union had spent $3,000 in paying the fines of pickets who were arrested while trying to dissuade people from applying for work during the strike, and now it has no funds in its treasury. The large charity organizations refused to help out the cloakmakers on account of their having been strikers. The Central Labor organizations were busy fighting each other and neglected the cloakmakers.

The Contractors' Association met yesterday at 257 East Houston Street to discuss the best means of putting an end to the strike. One of the contractors said that on Wednesday of last week he and a friend went to the cloakmakers' meeting at the Thalia Theatre, and suggested that contractors and hands meet and make terms to settle the strike. They were, however, howled down. He thought it best for the contractors to hold out until hunger compelled the men to ask for terms.

The meeting decided to take no action until after Jan. 1. The contractors declare they will not pay the men weekly wages, but will insist on piecework. They appointed an Executive Committee that will have its headquarters at 155 Rivington Street.

**AN ARTISTIC DAY AT BELLEVUE.**

**The Wards Adorned by the Doctors—Feasts on Correctionary Islands.**

There was general rejoicing yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, Ward's Island, and the institutions at Blackwell's Island over the more than bountiful dinners that had been provided for the inmates by generous donors. There was any amount of turkey and trimmings on the Islands.

At Bellevue all the wards were tastefully dressed with Christmas greens. This was especially true of Ward 16, of which Dr. George W. Ely has charge. He is said to be an artist in decoration, and he used a great deal of multi-colored tinsel paper, and made his ward look bright and attractive.

There were more Christmas trees and ferns contributed to the hospital than could be used, and when a reporter called there the door leading into the office was blocked by them.

Chief Assistant James Gleason said he could not imagine how any other hospitals could afford to give better food and greetings than were being distributed in the old City Hospital of New-York. Warden O'Rourke beamed with satisfaction as he viewed the well-filled tables of Christmas viands.

Keeper White of the Morgue did not come on duty until yesterday afternoon, but he was as cheerful when he did so as his gruesome surroundings would permit.


# TELEPHONE RATES.

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**SEELY HAD ROAST TURKEY.**

**The Man Who Stole $354,000 Spent a Pleasant Day in Jail.**

Despite the fact that Samuel C. Seely, the defaulting cashier of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary, he arose bright and early yesterday morning. He was walking around the yard at 7 o'clock and passed an hour in this exercise.

Seely then took breakfast, after which he lit a cigar and read the morning papers. At noon he dined with the other prisoners on roast turkey and mince pie. Up to that hour he had received no visitors.

His wife called at 2 o'clock and remained with him in the reception room two hours.

There are thirty-seven prisoners in the jail, and Warden Fox and Deputy Warden McCabe provided 100 pounds of turkey and 30 mince pies for their Christmas dinner. There were no services in the jail.

**Rejoicing in Triumph Over Self.**

At the New-York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, 1,175 Madison Avenue, Christmas Day was appropriately observed by the officers and members. In response to a general invitation, a number of ex-members ate their Christmas dinner at the home. A number of members, ex-members, mothers, wives, sisters, brothers, daughters, and strangers assembled at 3:15 P. M. in the chapel, where a praise and thanksgiving service was held, presided over by Manager Bunting, who delivered one of his impressive addresses.

It resembled a regular family gathering. Several told of having been cured at the home of the curse of intemperance or drugs, some of them as far back as ten, fifteen, and seventeen years ago. The usual Tuesday evening service was held at 8 o'clock.

**Feasting at St. Barnabas's House.**

The usual Christmas festivities were held to-day at St. Barnabas's House, in Mulberry Street. There was no public dinner served, however, as was the custom heretofore.

The inmates assembled for service at 7:30 o'clock in the morning, and in the afternoon a sumptuous feast was served under the direction of Matron Thomas. There were also a large number of dinners sent out to deserving families.

A large Christmas tree in the reception room delighted the hearts of the several hundred children sheltered in the building, each of whom received a handsome present from its boughs. Plenty of music and singing added to the enjoyment.

**Many Might Have Fared Worse.**

The ninety-seven prisoners who were compelled to remain as guests of the city in Jefferson Market Prison yesterday were treated to a hearty dinner at noon at the expense of the people. They had turkey, with the reddest kind of cranberry sauce, lots of bread and butter, mince pie, oranges and other fruit, and coffee.

There were many who would have fared badly but for the fact that they were the guests of the city. The sounds of merriment which emanated from the cells and corridors gave the impression that they were not sorry to be so well provided for.

**A Gloomy Day for Stephenson.**

The 560 prisoners who are confined in the Tombs Prison had an excellent dinner served to them at noon yesterday. It consisted of chicken fricassee, roast turkey, pork, cranberries, and celery.

There was an address by Chaplain Law in the morning, and hymns were sung by a choir of young women.

Ex-Capt. John T. Stephenson was probably the most depressed of all the prisoners. The other well-known prisoners are Mrs. Meyer, the wife of the poisoner; William Midgley, and David L. Kellam, the note broker.

**A Feast in Harlem Prison.**

In the Harlem Prison, which is in charge of Keeper William O'Brien, forty prisoners were fed at 2 P. M. yesterday.

A round of the prison showed everything as neat as a pin this morning, and Christmas was written all over the place, despite the gruesomeness of the barred doors and whitewashed walls.

The bill of fare consisted of chicken fricasee, mashed potatoes, stewed onions, roast turkey, boiled rice, and celery. The whole was topped with a cup of coffee and a plate of bread pudding.

**Chicken in Essex Market.**

The fifty-eight men and thirty-two women in Essex Market Prison were bountifully provided for yesterday by Head Keeper O'Bryan and the matron, Mrs. Campbell. The Christmas dinner consisted of chicken, pork, and apple dumplings.

## ST. JOHN'S SUSPENDED BANKS

**The Report of the Legislative Committee Not Yet Prepared.**

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 25.—The report of the legislative committee appointed to investigate the condition of the suspended banks has not yet been handed down. Receiver General Scott stated last night in the Assembly, however, that he believed the Union Bank would pay 100 cents on the dollar, and that the Commercial Bank would show a far healthier condition than was expected. This statement has had a reassuring effect on the public mind.

The Opposition made a proposition that the suspended banks be compelled to accept their own notes in payment of debts due them, but the Government members were opposed to any such proceedings, and the proposal was withdrawn.


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# COLGATE & CO.'S PERFUMES for Holiday Presents.


## MANY PASSENGERS ARE INJURED

### A Telegraph Operator's Blunder Causes a Wreck—An Indiana Engineer Killed—Coaches Overturned.

ALTOONA, Penn., Dec. 25.—The first section of the fast Philadelphia express on the Pennsylvania Railroad crashed into the rear end of an Altoona wrecking train at the lower end of the railroad yard, two miles east of this city, last night. The wreck was caused by a telegraph operator leaving the two trains on the same block. No person on the passenger train was injured.

The passenger engine fairly telescoped the cabin car, which demolished the tool car. One man, James Dunn of this city, aged forty-five years and married, who was sitting on a berth seat of the cabin, was struck by the engine and instantly killed. Eight others were badly but not fatally injured. The injured men all reside in this city.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 25.—Two freight trains collided this morning on the Big Four Road about three miles southeast of here. Both engines were demolished. Engineer Elijah Campbell was killed and buried under the wreck of his engine. An unknown tramp, who was stealing a ride, was also killed, and several were injured.

PRESCOTT, Arizona, Dec. 25.—Eastbound passenger train No. 2 on the Atlantic and Pacific Road was wrecked six miles west of Ashfork yesterday. A broken rail was the cause. The entire train left the track and the day coach was turned upside down and the tourist car thrown thirty feet from the roadbed. Several passengers were painfully bruised.

## PRIESTS' RIGHTS ON GOVERNMENT SHIPS

**They Are Defined in a Recent Letter from Secretary Herbert.**

From The Philadelphia Catholic Times.

Mgr. P. J. Toner, Missionary Apostolic and Honorary Chaplain to his Holiness Pope Leo XIII., who came to this country about a year ago, has received a letter from Secretary Herbert of the Navy which must be of interest to Catholics generally and to Catholic members of the American Navy in particular. The object of Mgr. Toner's visit, as stated upon his arrival, was to have the rights of priests on war ships in foreign ports clearly defined. During his experience as a chaplain on the Mediterranean Mgr. Toner frequently met considerable difficulty in obtaining privileges necessary to the conduct of his sacred calling among men aboard ship.

Secretary Herbert's letter is brief and to the point. He says:

"Should any officer at any time show any disposition not to encourage you in the exercise of your sacred functions among the men under his command, you have but to show him this letter, and in case you do not receive a favorable response I should be glad to be informed of the fact.

"The fact that a minister of one denomination is on board a ship as chaplain the department does not believe should interfere with the right of other denominations to visit and minister to such of the crew as may desire their services."

The second paragraph quoted is of special interest and importance, as one of the objections frequently met by the priest desiring to board ship was the contention of the officer in charge that the "ship's chaplain could do all the praying necessary." As the "ship's chaplain" is in the vast majority of cases a Protestant divine, the contention referred to above would, if maintained, effectually deprive the Catholic seamen of consolations of their chosen faith.

## A QUIET DAY AT WEST POINT

**Discipline Relaxed, but No Special Entertainment Provided.**

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Christmas Day at the Military Academy was quietly observed. The upper classmen had permission to ride beyond limits and nearly all availed themselves of the privilege. There were no recitations and the general offices were closed. Services were held by Prof. Postlethwaite in the cadet chapel on the plains, and in the Catholic Church by the Rev. C. G. O'Keefe of Highland Falls. There was release from quarters all day, and small parties gathered in some favorite's room in their division and quietly celebrated. A light mantle of snow covered the hills when the reveille call sounded before daybreak, but this did not prevent the lads from taking out the horses, and at a few minutes past 7 the first detachment passed through Highland Falls. Attendance at chapel today was not compulsory, so that the soldierly-looking Chaplain did not preach to a full house. Not over a score out of the battalion availed themselves of the three-days Christmas leave to which they were entitled. Many of the officers left here last night, and will return to-morrow.

The Christmas entertainment for the soldiers' children, under the auspices of Mrs. Ernst, was a decided success. All the officers and their families were present.

**Why Prof. Melamet Resigned.**

From The Baltimore American.

Prof. David Melamet, musical director of the Germania Maennerchor, resigned on Thursday. A director of the Germania Maennerchor gives this version of the resignation: The organization hired from parties in New-York the music of the pilgrim chorus from 'Tannhäuser,' a condition of the bargain being that the music was to be returned immediately after being used. Prof. Melamet kept it nearly a month, after two letters requesting its return had been received. The Directors of the Germania Maennerchor reprimanded Prof. Melamet by letter, and the professor sent in his resignation." Several singers thought the letter from the governing body was too severe, and they also resigned. Prof. Melamet won the prize recently for an original cantata for a thousand voices in New-York. His resignation will not take effect for about a month, as he has volunteered to lead a concert the latter part of January.

**Well Qualified for Membership.**

From The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

One of the new members of Paul Revere Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is the wife of the Baron von Rydingsvärd, of Stockholm, now resident in Boston. Though bearing a foreign name, Lady von Rydingsvärd is so genuinely American that she joined the society on the strength of seventeen lineal ancestors who took an active part in the battles of the Revolution. Twenty-four being the highest number it is probable any candidate for membership could have, Lady von Rydingsvärd will rank high on the honor roll, especially as among her ancestors were several distinguished officers, one a Brigadier General.

**Flax in Oregon.**

From The Portland Oregonian.

There are two values in flax—fibre and the seed. Our Northwest Pacific States are the best flax-growing district in the world. Many years ago the fibre was extolled by experts who saw it. But we were distant from market and did not press this branch of industry. Conditions are changing now, and the products of flax, fibre and seed or oil, will now, or soon, bear transport. This is one of the industries to be studied in these States.

## LITTLE MONEY BUT LESS DEBT

### *THE BETTER FINANCIAL CONDITION IN NORTH CAROLINA.*

**A Diversity of Crops Taking the Place of Cotton—More Economical Methods in Raising Stock.**

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 25.—The year now drawing to an end finds the people of North Carolina in better condition financially and materially than they have been in many years. The small crops of wheat, oats, rye, and barley were more than an average crop in quality and considerably more in quantity. The only deprivation of the people was their fruit crop, which was totally destroyed by the frost in April last. This was a serious loss to very many farmers who market their fruit and procure enough money from it to pay current expenses and to purchase such necessaries as they do not raise. The blackberries and the huckleberries escaped the frost, and their sale furnished a small amount of money to very many people at a time when it was pressingly needed.

There was too much rain for the corn and cotton during June and July, but this was the exact thing for the watermelon, and this crop was just simply gorgeous in weight and splendid in quality, tremendous and enormous in size. There is no fruit comparable to the watermelon with the darky, and they were so awfully cheap last Summer that a darky was not seen without a melon unless he was engaged at work. Although very low in price, considerable money was gathered in from this crop, which was laid away because the crops had been "laid by," and that season of rest and idleness, of ginger cakes and cider, was on the people, to wit, the month of August.

The cotton crop, in the average, was larger than usual, but the rain in June and July cut it short 15 per cent. The price has not averaged 5 cents per pound, and the farmer who has made money at this price is he who owns land and does not pay rent. Every tenant and cropper has lost money on his cotton crop, but the corn crop was of good quality, and the largest in quantity ever raised in the history of the State. And, notwithstanding this immense crop, the price is now 60 cents per bushel. One reason for the price not being lower is the fact that there is more legal and illegal distillation of corn than ever before in this State, and the further fact that there was no brandy made from apples, grapes, and peaches this season makes the demand for corn whisky much greater than usual.

North Carolina is rapidly growing into a stock-raising State. Nearly all the land is adapted to grass and almost every farmer has a portion of his farm in grass, clover, and small grain, and has a herd of some kind of blooded cattle and raises mules and horses of extra good breeding. Ever since the price of cotton passed below 10 cents per pound the people of this State have been diversifying their crops, and, while they have not done nearly all in this respect that they should and could have done, they have raised more and more meat, grain, forage, horses, cattle, and poultry every year than the previous year, and more than they need for home use. From the commencement to the end of the season, covered wagons in large numbers are seen at each county seat and other large towns loaded with pork, grain, and poultry.

The price for pork is 6 cents per pound. And the Western part of the State is producing beef cattle and sheep in greater quantity every year, and there is demand for more than can yet be supplied. Under these circumstances much of the cotton in the now surplus crop and the immense demand for the seed by oil mills enable the farmer to get 18 cents per bushel for them, which adds considerably to the total amount received for the cotton crop. And another matter which is increasing the raising of stock at a rapid rate is the feeding with the hulls of the cottonseed. Each oil mill is provided with a huller, and when taken off the hulls are in a pulpy mass, and with a very small quantity of any kind of meal and salt, horses, cattle, sheep, and goats will eat this food, and keep fat all the Winter, and the cows will give a quantity of good, rich milk. The price of the hulls unbaled is $3 per ton, and baled $4 per ton. One thousand pounds will amply feed one animal each day for a month. The demand for this food at every mill throughout the State is beyond the supply. Formerly the hulls were used as fuel to make potash and were burned at the mill.

The records of the office of Register of Deeds and Mortgages on land and liens to merchants and landlords for advances to make this year's crop show less of these conveyances than any year since the system prevailed in this State. The people perhaps have less ready money than ever before, but they are nearer out of debt, and their cribs, smokehouses, graneries, barns, and poultry yards contain a supply sufficient to support them until the crop of 1895 has been made and gathered. The great majority of the people were never more contented, felt better, and had less cash money than at this time, and are well prepared for the cultivation of the next year's crop.

There is one class of people who need relief—those who borrowed money many years ago, and whose land has decreased in value, and who have added other property to their mortgages, and are paying 8 per cent. interest, waiting for a rise in the price of their property, in order to sell out and pay their debts. Others of this class have been sold out and owe balances and have judgments standing against them. If these people could be relieved so that they could start again the county would feel a great impulse in business affairs.

**Passengers Bound for Europe.**

Among those who will sail to-day for Southampton on the American Line steamship Berlin are the Rev. J. E. Banks, the Rev. F. H. Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, and four children; Louis S. Wright, Miss Caroline George, Annie J. John, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Maxwell.

On the Hamburg-American Line's new steamer Patria for Hamburg to-day will be Charles Sumner Byron, Dr. Dettmer and family, Dr. G. O. Johnson, Countess Linden and child, C. W. Payne, and Leslie Frasick.

The White Star liner Britannic, for Liverpool, will have on board Edward T. Bourne, A. F. Copeland and wife, the Rev. F. Hartfield, wife, and four children; Colin Macdonald, Capt. C. M. Morris and Mrs. Morris, Dr. Jean Antonio Mure and Mrs. Mure.


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## NEW PUBLICATIONS

### FOR A GOOD TIME COMING

TOWARDS UTOPIA. Being Speculations in Social Evolution. By Free Lance. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

If you may not land in Utopia, the train having not yet been booked for that precise country, at least Free Lance thinks you might reach the frontier, which, for aught we know to the contrary, must be Laputa. If you did not hope to get to some place or other more comfortable than the country we now live in, why, then, says the author, you had better hug Schopenhauer, and be as addlepated as was that crazy German. "The tired heart of humanity yearns mightily for a happy, good, and peaceful consummation to its centuries of blood, persecution, torture, warfare, and anguish."

You expect a great deal when Free Lance writes so tenderly of the "tired heart." Then he falls back on Herbert Spencer, who wrote something like this, "that the ideal man was only possible in the ideal state," and conversely, that as the social state only contained the ideal man, such a condition was only possible when every "unit" had achieved perfection. We have had no end of "Morris lectures" and "Looking Backward" business; mere man's perfection and woman's perfection had much to do with their philosophy. The perfected unity of dress, then, counting for a great deal supposably, a man whose toga-like garment had a splash of his breakfast coffee on it, or a maiden with an untied buskin, would have dashed to the ground the whole of the perfected unit.

Free Lance's mind runs mostly in grooves, or he has taken great care to elucidate what are the trivial and minor things of life. He asserts that if these items were carefully studied and deprived of their harm, by their betterment we would be at once lifted out of the mud and be boosted by vestibule express to Laputa.

Asking for tickets is, according to Free Lance, one of the great wrongs done humanity. Why have tickets at all for a railroad? If all the world were honest, why should there be ticket collectors or ticket punchers? What good reason is there that the traveling public, especially the sleeping one, should be annoyed by the conductor? In, say, Utopia or Laputa you would jump into your car, main trunk line, for the islands of the Hesperides, bent on eating apples, and when you reached the orchard, you would throw out anywhere—by the roadside—your 75 cents, and then somebody else would pick up your fare. Free Lance does not look into the commutation business. But, he writes, people are bound to cheat a railroad, because the railroad tries to cheat them. Just bring a suit against a railroad for damages and see how honestly a corporation behaves. If only people were honest, then there would be no conductors, and hundreds of thousands of men employed at drop boxes, at railroad offices, or in printing tickets would all be released, and such a thing as "a knock-down" would be unknown.

Free Lance, who is nothing if not original, thinks that there is no need for cab or hack drivers. All you would have to do if you were a tourist, say from Oshkosh, arriving in London, would be to look around, and there you would see somewhere or other a cabhorse hitched to a vehicle. There would be no surly jarvy. You would jump in, handle the ribbons, and drive your one or ten miles, and when through tie up your horse, having first deposited the fare in a little box. To drive a cabhorse implies, of course, a knowledge of driving. If you are honest, what about the horse? But London and New-York being in Laputa, all the horses would be necessarily honest there and knowing naught about kicking, bolting, or the smashing of a vehicle into smithereens.

The world is to be bettered, thinks Free Lance, when boots are to be no longer blacked, or any washing of dirty clothes carried on. Happiness will be ours when the servant will never use the broom, but all the dust will be drawn out or collected by polarization. The period of bliss will come when you do not require the service of a cook, when you collect all your match ends, your waste paper, your tobacco ashes, and broken bottles.

Is "Towards Utopia" a skit or written with a serious purpose? In either case it is a highly amusing volume, abounding with statistics, some of which are worthy of study, and as many not. How many pins are wasted we really do not care to know about, nor what becomes of the fuzz in a coat lining, or of the wickedness of your wife in putting her little girl's hair up in curl papers. The effects the author might produce when he treats grave topics are minimized by the way he fidgets with the trivial ones.

### MISS GUINEY'S BIOGRAPHICAL ESSAYS

A LITTLE ENGLISH GALLERY. By Louise Imogen Guiney. 16mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

This little volume is full of neat scholarship, and conveys in the fullest degree an acquaintance with Lady Danvers, Henry Vaughan, George Farquhar, Topham Beauclerk, Bennet Langton, and William Hazlitt. The time covered is from the middle of the sixteenth century to the first thirty years of the present one.

Louise Imogen Guiney has known how to render literary biography the most attractive of studies. With a woman's intuition, she seizes all the salient facts, and gracefully explains the situation. Her appreciation of the sixteenth century, particularly in her study of Lady Danvers, is thorough. Not less remarkable is her acquaintance with Farquhar and Hazlitt. This is a glowing sentence, relative to Hazlitt: "What he was determined to impress upon his reader, during the quarter century in which he held his pen, was not that he was worthy of the renown and fortune which passed him by, but only that he had rectitude and a consuming passion for good." No man lived who strove more earnestly for the right than did this honest Englishman. That earnestness shown by Carlyle, Ruskin, and by Matthew Arnold, all find their earlier source in William Hazlitt.

#### By Charles Kingsley's Brother.

RAVENSHOE. By Henry Kingsley. Two volumes. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

A romance thirty-three years old! Well! Let us go back to our first loves, for Henry Kingsley's "Ravenshoe" is a delightful and entertaining novel. Old style, if you please, and at the time it was written, if well thought of, certainly not given the position it merited. There was his brother Charles, eleven years his senior, and Charles's famous "Alton Locke" and "Hypatia" took the world by storm a number of years before "Ravenshoe" was written, (1861,) and it was up-hill work, pitted by the public as Henry must have been against his doughty brother Charles.

Certainly the plot is mightily involved, and the child substitution worked out excessively, but there is a boldness, a vigor, in the handling of the characters which is amazing. Then there are such pretty asides, such unbosomings, between Henry Kingsley and his reader. He is so honest that he wants to put you up to all the tricks of authors, and of himself particularly. There is a beautiful passage where a girl declares her love, and it is tenderness itself. But Henry Kingsley doesn't want you to go any further without exposing just how he wrote this lovely sentence. He does that in a note, the upshot of which is that he says he tried to write the paragraph, which is of forty-eight words, "without using a single word derived from the Latin." After taking all possible pains to do so, he concludes: "I found there were eight (words) out of the forty-eight" which were Latin.

Lord Saltire, the man of the world, is as strong and well bitten in as if Meredith were the etcher. For sheer womanly badness, Adelaide, Lady Ascot, is about as well worked up a personage as can be found in romance literature. Some read romance literature solely for their amusement; there are a few others who may study fiction so as to keep in touch with the modern romantic movement. It makes no matter which of the two takes up "Ravenshoe." To either it will be found to be a great book. Too long it is, certainly, but you hardly know where the pruning process ought to begin. Certainly half a century or more ago there was more of a leisure class.


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#### The Hero a Good Fellow.

MR. JERVIS. By B. M. Croker. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Mr. Croker writes amusingly when he describes Anglo-Indian life at some health station in Hindustan. There are two women in his story, the worldly Mrs. Langshire and the rather vulgar Mrs. Brande. Both are the wives of Indian officials. These ladies have nieces. Mrs. Langshire's niece is Lalla Paske, Mrs. Brande's Honor Gordon. Lalla is a Calcutta girl, and given to private theatricals. Honor, bred and born in a little provincial English town is without guile, with an honest, straightforward manner. They have been sent for so that they may find husbands. Mr. Croker, in a clever way, places the two aunts in opposition. The hero is Mr. Mark Jervis, an uncommonly good fellow.

Jervis is to be heir to the enormously rich Daniel Pollitt, who has made millions with "Pollitt's Pearl Barley." Mark comes to India under charge of Capt. Waring. Waring is a penniless rascal and spendthrift, and he personates the millionaire, while Mark assumes the rôle of the poor relation. There are various side issues, which rather impede the progress of the story. Fashionable existence in Shirani, Simla, is well described. Finally, Mark Jervis, through true merit, wins Honor Gordon. As to Lalla Paske, having disgusted the aristocratic and heavy Sir Gloster because she showed too much of her person at private theatricals, the Baronet declines to marry her, even when the wedding cake has been bought. Then Lalla runs away with Toby Joy, and the two earn their living as actors.

#### Irish Folk-Lore Tales.

MORE CELTIC FAIRY TALES. Selected and edited by Joseph Jacobs. Illustrated. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

Do we not make rather too much pother about folk-lore? Must we always regard it in a serious light? May no one but an expert dare to touch it? Mr. Joseph Jacobs caught it heavy once on a time, because he made the most delightful stories out of folk-lore, and on that account was held up to reproach as if he had committed the crime of "lèse majesté." He is hardened, however, for he writes that he "is a heretic in regard to the essential value of folk-lore tales," and because of their linguistic spread he fears that that robs folk-lore of its anthropological or ethnographical value.

This present volume is composed of tales derived from Irish folk-lore, and Mr. Joseph Jacobs is the happiest of storyologists. If you want to be erudite, that is after your little ones have been made happy by these stories, you may read the notes and references at the conclusion. With the touching stories are pleasantly mixed "the drolls." "The Dream of Owen O'Mulready" is full of humor. As to "The Vision of Macconglinney," it is delightful. One's appetite comes when Amler tells of his vision. How the little ones will clap their hands when they hear of the good things the young man saw in his dreams. The father who has read his own books will recognize the rollicking Rabelaisian tone of it. Mr. Jacobs's English rendering of Irish is very good. When a lad wants to cover much ground "he upped with him and he offed with him." Mr. John D. Ballen's pictures are remarkably clever.

#### Mrs. Cameron's Story.

A BAD LOT. A Novel. By Mrs. Lovett Cameron. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

In this work we are reminded of the saying, "Give a dog a bad name—and hang him." If ever there was a bad lot that deserved to be shunned, it was the Forresters. All were disreputable, excepting Nelly, and then Nelly, when she was only sixteen, was allured by a bad man, old enough to be her father, who paid her attentions. She went off yachting with him for days, and necessarily was talked about—as she deserved to be. Just in time her eyes were opened. Then there came a rich young chap, Cecil Roscoe, who was a prig, and offered himself to Nelly. Although she did not love him, sh agreed to be his wife.

But the stories about Nell came to the ears of the Roscoe family, and Cecil had to give her up. The young woman could not have taken this loss very poignantly, for she remarked: "Oh, give me a blackguard who is in earnest." When young women are in love do they express themselves that way? In time came Julian Temple, who called Cecil Roscoe "a cur." Then he saved Nelly's life when there was a fire. Next Julian went to China, Thibet, and the Himalayas, so as to stamp out the love he was ablaze with. But it was of no use, and he came back. He found the best of the bad lot picking roses in a garden, and he was brave enough to marry Nell.

#### Well Written.

"SIRS, ONLY SEVENTEEN!" By Virginia T. Townsend. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Dorothy and Tom Draycott, brother and sister, the nicest of young people, embellish this story. Tom is a Harvard student. One night when going along a lonely road, he gets a whack over the head. As a collegiate athlete, he shows fight. The footpad turns out to be a young fellow whom Tom had tried to befriend the day before. Dake Cramley, who is about Tom's age, has gone to the bad because he was out of work and hungry. Tom had saved Dake from ruin, finding for him a place in a large paper manufactory. But the old devil in Dake fights for a mastery, until Dake rescues a little child in the slums; then the lad has a purpose in life—something to love. Dorothy has her trials. Whether in the end she marries that nice young fellow, Fallowes, is not told. "Sirs, Only Seventeen!" is a well-written story.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

DISCORDS. By George Egerton. 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

ORIGINAL PLAYS. By W. S. Gilbert. Third series. 18mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

DEW DROPS. By D. S. Pennell. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

WAVELETS. By D. S. Pennell. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

HISTORY OF THE JEWS. By Prof. H. Graetz. Vol. IV. From the Rise of the Kabala (1270 C. E.) to the Permanent Settlement of the Marranos in Holland, (1618 C. E.) 8vo. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America.

A CHILD'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. (In Verse.) By Emma Wartmann. With an Introduction by C. E. Le Massena. 12mo. New-York: Published by the author.

THE TWO FIRST CENTURIES OF FLORENTINE HISTORY. The Republic and Parties at the Time of Dante. By Prof. Pasquale Villari. Translated by Linda Villari. Illustrated. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.75.

FRENCH FOLLY IN MAXIMS. Art, Philosophy, and Letters. Translated and edited by Henri Pène du Bois. 24mo. New-York: Brentano's.

THREE MONTHS IN A WORKSHOP. A Practical Study. By Paul Göhre. Translated from the German by A. B. Carr. With a prefactory note by Prof. Richard T. Ely. 12mo. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

THE GREAT GOD PAN AND THE INMOST LIGHT. By Arthur Machen. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

AN OVERTURE TO WILLIAM TELL. By William H. McElroy. Second edition. 12mo. New-York: The Republic Press. 50 cents.

AN ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY OF MEDICINE, BIOLOGY, AND ALLIED SCIENCES. Including the Pronunciation, Accentuation, Derivation, and Definition of the Terms Used in Medicine, Anatomy, Surgery, &c. By George M. Gould, M. D. Based upon recent scientific situations. 4to. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co.

IN THE GUIANA FORESTS. Studies of Nature in Relation to the Struggle for Life. By James Rodway. With an Introduction by Grant Allen. Illustrated. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

SHEPP'S NEW-YORK CITY. Illustrated Scene and Story in the Metropolis of the Western World. By James W. Shepp and Daniel B. Shepp. Long 8vo. New-York: Hegger, 152 Broadway.

FATHER AMBROSE. The Revelations of May 3, 1868. By Steele Mackaye. 16mo. New-York. The Deshler Welch Publishing Company.

MEMOIRS OF THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE. Translated from the French by Lady May Loyd. Illustrated by the author. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.25.

SONNETS FROM THE PORTUGUESE. By Elizabeth Barrett Browning. With decorative settings by Frederick Colin Tilney and an introduction by Edmund Gosse. 4to. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.50.

A MANUAL OF ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. By William Ramsay. Revised and partly rewritten by Rodolfo Lanciani. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $8.

6,000 TONS OF GOLD. By H. R. Chamberlain. 12mo. Meadville, Penn.: Flood & Vincent. $1.25.

## THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Here and There.—Many society people are spending the holidays out of town at their own country places or the homes of their friends. Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Cleaver Kroh of 114 West Seventy-ninth Street are spending this week at Lakewood, N. J., with a party of friends. George Stuart Smith of Boston went last week to St. Augustine, Fla., where he will spend the Winter. Col. and Mrs. Walter Cutting, Miss Cutting, and Miss Madeline Cutting have closed their house in Pittsfield, Mass., and will spend the Winter in town. Col. Cutting has rented the handsome house at 300 Lexington Avenue for the season. Mrs. William H. Taylor of 112 West End Avenue and her daughter, Miss Blanche Taylor, have returned from a month's visit in the Berkshires. Miss Taylor's health has greatly improved since her outing.

—Miss Edith Draper's Engagement.—An interesting engagement which has just been announced is that of Miss Edith Draper to Montgomery Blair of Washington, D. C. Miss Draper is a daughter of Gen. W. F. Draper, Representative in Congress from Massachusetts. The wedding will take place in February. Mr. Blair is the youngest son of Montgomery Blair, who was Lincoln's Postmaster General, and one of the most prominent lawyers of his time. Invitations have been sent out by Mrs. Draper for a ball to-morrow.

—"Josephine and Napoleon."—Mrs. Isabel Massillon Witherspoon will read a paper entitled "Josephine and Napoleon" at the Hotel Brunswick to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Among the patrons and patronesses of the reading are Bishop Potter, the Rev. and Mrs. Samuel Cox, the Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Hoffman, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Richey, the Rev. Dr. Seabury, the Rev. Mr. Cameron, the Rev. Dr. Houghton, and Miss Houghton.

—Interested in Miss E. T. King's Engagement.—Society people are still talking with a great deal of interest of the engagement which was recently announced of Miss Emilie Thorn King, a granddaughter of Mrs. William K. Thorn, and a great-granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, to Edward C. Post. Miss King is a niece of W. K. Thorn, and a sister of Mrs. Alexander Baring. Mr. Post, although well known in New-York society, has spent most of the time abroad.

—Gen and Mrs. Fitzgerald's Dance.—There was a merry party of young people in Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald's house, at Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, at the Christmas dance given last evening for the Misses Fitzgerald. A cotillion was danced, and there were many handsome and appropriate favors. A large Christmas tree stood in the middle of the room, from which were suspended trinkets and favors in great variety.

—David Banks's Dance.—Few social incidents Christmas night were so pleasant as the dance given by David Banks of West Fortieth Street, in honor of his daughter, Miss Lucette Banks. A cotillion was danced and led by J. Augustus Barnard. The house was prettily decorated with mistletoe, holly, and a quantity of Christmas greens.

—Wedding Invitations.—Mrs. E. M. Lockwood of 250 West Seventy-third Street has sent out cards for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Berenice Lockwood, to George M. Leventritt on the afternoon of Jan. 2 at 4 o'clock in St. Ignatius's Protestant Episcopal Church, 56 West Fortieth Street.

—Receptions to Come.—Mrs. Thomas S. Fuller and Mrs. Henri Gargon of 252 West Seventy-fourth Street have sent out cards for Fridays for the season. Mrs. Charles A. Clapp of 237 West Seventieth Street will be at home on New Year's Day from 4 until 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

—Mrs. E. H. Peck's Dance This Evening.—Mrs. Ernest Hamilton Peck of 572 Fifth Avenue will give a dance this evening in honor of her daughter, Miss Louise Gordon Peck. Carl Lanzer's Orchestra will furnish music for the dancing.

—Mr. and Mrs. Gaffney at Orchard Lodge.—Mr. and Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney will spend the Christmas holidays at their country seat, Orchard Lodge, Summit, N. Y., where they will entertain a house party. They will return to the city about Jan. 3.

—Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., to Give a Dinner.—Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., will give a dinner on the evening of Jan. 13, at their town house, 5 West Thirty-second Street.

—Dinner to Mrs. Gordon Norrie.—Capt. and Mrs. Beach of 585 Fifth Avenue gave an enjoyable dinner last evening in honor of Mrs. Gordon Norrie.

#### Shot by a Policeman.

ARCADIA, Fla., Dec. 25.—John Haygood, a young white man, was shot and killed in W. H. Sparks's saloon last night by Miles Ward, a policeman. Ward, who had been drinking, attempted to eject a noisy crowd. He fired four shots. Haygood, who was an onlooker, and not drinking, was shot three times. Ward's fourth bullet wounded C. Zermons in the arm. Ward fled, and posses are in pursuit. If he is caught he may be lynched.


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**TABLE WATERS.**
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## GOSSIP OF GOTHAM.

George Bleistein, the proprietor of The Buffalo Courier, is at the Waldorf, entertaining his friends with some stories of adventure in the Yellowstone Park country, and with some other stories as to how these first stories were received by his friends in Buffalo, when he returned from his six weeks' visit to the wilderness.

"Every man whom I met upon my return to Buffalo inquired if I had met any grizzly bears, and it occurred to me after a while that I had. It was like this, as I explained to a group of Buffalo gentlemen: We were riding along over the foothills one day, when our horse wrangler spied bear tracks, and we proceeded to follow them up. Suddenly, just around a huge boulder on the side of the trail, we spied old grizzly, a tremendous brute, evidently waiting to receive us. The wrangler calmly remarked to me in one of those undertones which are distinctly heard for miles away in that wonderfully clear atmosphere: 'Just you wait and I'll lassoo him and we'll take him to camp.' He accordingly swung his lariat and I saw it circle around the bear's head and fall over his neck and one of his arms. He touched up his horse for the purpose of taking the beast back into camp as he had promised, when to my surprise the bear seized the lariat and began to reel it in paw over paw, just like a sailor.

"The wrangler's horse reared and tried to pull back and the wrangler himself seemed to think that something unusual was in progress. The bear gathered in the slack of the lariat with one paw and thrust it behind him, and with the other held fast the struggling horse. Then he began to haul away again, just as you or I would if we liked water enough to draw it out of a deep well on a hot day with a rope and bucket.

"The wrangler saw that it was only a question of time when he and his horse would be dragged close up within reach of those dreadful claws.

"'I can't stand this strain much longer,' shouted he.

"It was my first trip to the country, and, never having witnessed anything exactly like it before in all my life, I sat still on my horse and waited to see what would happen.

"'See here,' yelled the wrangler, who was then within ten feet of the grizzly. 'I've got enough. Get ready to ride for your life,' and with that he whipped out his knife and slashed the lariat.

"'Ride, you fool, ride,' was the next thing I heard, and I saw him digging his spurs into his horse, and naturally I followed his example.

"Well, gentlemen, we rode like lightning down through that gulch and out into the open plain. As we struck into the level stretch the wrangler and I turned our heads involuntarily. The grizzly had given up the pursuit, fortunately for us. But he wasn't more than a hundred yards distant, and there he stood on his haunches, a wicked-looking brute, growling and swinging the lariat at us. It was a very narrow escape, very. I shall never forget it."

"'Why didn't you shoot him?' inquired one of the group. 'What a grand trophy he would have been.'

"'Oh, we didn't have time,' was all I could say to my Buffalo friend," added Mr. Bleistein to his New-York friends. "The story was taking deep root until Judge Titus brought his analytical mind to bear upon it and disturbed the serenity of my friends with "Bleistein, have you another bear story about your person?'

"I have some more," said Mr. Bleistein, musingly, "but the number of friends who inquire about grizzlies has been daily diminishing ever since that spurt of Judge Titus."

One of the odd street incidents of Christmas Day was a healthy-looking negro complaining to a crowd from the steps of the new Criminal Court Building that he could not get his life insured in this city. No one seemed to understand exactly what he was talking about, but it was assumed that he had a grievance, and he found lots of sympathy. He attributed his rejection to race prejudice. Without knowing anything about the circumstances in this particular case, a prominent officer of an insurance company said that it was probably nothing of the kind. Almost all life insurance companies have rules debarring negroes and Chinamen. The latter are never accepted, because nine-tenths of them smoke opium. Negroes are usually rejected because they cannot answer necessary questions about their parents. A healthy negro who can satisfactorily answer all the questions in his application papers stands just as good chance of insurance as a healthy white man.

English women and English girls have an abiding faith in vigorous walking as a nerve tonic and preservative of the complexion. Mrs. Kendal and her younger daughter Dorothy were out yesterday, doing their four miles an hour before the day was well aired. Despite the unfavorable mention of "Lady Clancarty" in the newspapers, Mrs. Kendal declared herself satisfied with the manner in which the play was received by her audience Monday night. "First nights here," she said, "are getting like first nights in London—one can always safely count upon the cordial support and sympathy of one's friends. In fact, I observe that this city grows more and more English every year in a great many respects. Women follow English fashions and men wear English clothes. It is much more noticeable than it was when I first came here, two years ago. Of course, when you go West it is different. The critics seem to find fault with me because I am more than seventeen. How hopeless it is for an actress to wish to be seventeen years old after she is half-an-hour over it."

The impression seems to have gained ground that the Rev. Dr. Robert McKenzie of San Francisco has been practically selected to fill the Rev. Dr. Paxton's vacant pulpit. This is not the case. At least half a dozen more ministers will be placed on trial before an attempt is made to select a pastor. Dr. McKenzie made a good impression last Sunday, and he has the advantage of the personal indorsement of Dr. Paxton. But other ministers who preached before him have made equally good impressions. It is not likely that a call will be issued to anybody before Easter. The pastorate is an importnat one, and is much sought after. Latest reports from Dr. Paxton, who is in Southern California, say that he is steadily improving in health. Some people in his congregation still hope that he may be induced to come back.

#### A Woman Cuts Another's Throat.

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Dec. 25.—At a negro ball here to-night Letta Dickson cut Josephine Johnson's throat, killing her almost instantly. The murderess escaped. Drunkenness and jealousy caused the murder.

## A MILD AND QUIET DAY

### Weather That Was Not Like Old-Time Christmas Weather.

### THE CITY'S STREETS ALMOST DESERTED

**Little Life at the Hotels or Clubs—Charitable People Kept Busy Feeding and Clothing the Poor.**

The most remarkable thing about Christmas Day in this city was the weather.

Nothing like it has been known here on Christmas Day for a long time. Two years ago, when the thermometer was 39° at noon, it was considered a warm day; but yesterday noon the clever men who are paid to take the temperature of the town, found the mercury at 47°. It was two degrees warmer here than it was at Old Point Comfort. Before 10 o'clock last night the fringe of a coming cold wave was upon the city, and it was five degrees colder here than in Portland, Me.

If Farmer Dunn's predictions are verified, the thermometer will continue to drop to-day, and by Thursday the full force of Winter will be felt.

Gradually, a few minutes at a time, the days will lengthen and the promise of Spring be made once more. The roots of trees, flowers, and grain will begin to feel the quiver of life. Their little weak pores will gradually open to absorb atoms of sap, the blood of the vegetable kingdom. All this, and yet there has been no real Winter in this neighborhood.

Overcoats were scarcely a necessity yesterday, though a great many people who went out without them will probably run around for the next few days complaining of severe colds. Furs were simply superfluous. Women out for a walk took off their fur boas and capes and carried them. In Central Park lads played football in their shirt sleeves.

It was probably the quietest Christmas this city has known for years. Everybody who could, stopped indoors. Except in certain thickly-populated portions of the town the streets were almost deserted. The theatres were poorly attended in the afternoon, but were better patronized in the evening. Even the special services of music arranged in some of the churches failed to draw large congregations. St. Patrick's Cathedral was pretty well filled both at the early and the 11 o'clock mass. A number of well-known theatrical people followed their usual custom and attended a special service in the Rev. Dr. Houghton's "Little Church Around the Corner." St. Francis Xavier's Church was crowded at all the services.

The most astonishing demonstration was at the Church of the Holy Cross, Forty-second Street and Ninth Avenue, where Dr. McGlynn said mass for the first time in this city since he was excommunicated. There could scarcely have been a greater test of his popularity with the people of his religious faith. They left their beds in the dead of night, when the rain was falling hard, in order to be at the church in time for the early mass. Before 4:30 in the morning every seat in every pew was occupied and people were crowding one another in the aisles. A venerable priest who assisted at the mass said that he had never seen such a spontaneous demonstration of loyalty and affection to a priest since his connection with the church. It was a memorable Christmas for Dr. McGlynn.

The corridors of the principal hotels were almost deserted from morning until night. There were few arrivals and still fewer departures. As a general thing, there is some fun going on in the New-York hotels on Christmas Day, especially just before dinner. Not so yesterday. It scarcely paid to keep the barrooms open.

Some of the principal clubs kept open house and provided a Christmas collation, but the members staid away from them. It seems to be getting more and more the custom in New-York for people of leisure to seek excuses to get out of town for Christmas.

Much good was done in the name of charity. No poor man or woman need have wanted for a dinner if they had only known where to go for it. Numberless purses were open to feed the hungry and clothe the naked. Christmas trees for the children and some sort of celebration for the adults were arranged in all the large hospitals. The Charities Commissioners provided, as usual, for the prisoners and other unfortunate people on the islands.

About 300 poor children from the Mulberry Street district were treated to a dinner and a well-burdened Christmas tree by the managers of St. Barnabas's Home. The New-York Episcopal City Missionary Society furnished a substantial dinner for the prisoners in the Tombs. The Cremorne and the Fruit Missions fed hungry people at their headquarters.

In fact, all the charitable institutions scattered throughout the city were engaged in trying to make some unfortunates comfortable and happy for Christmas Day.

### CHRISTMAS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

**President Cleveland's Children Have Their First Christmas Tree.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The President and the members of the Cabinet spent the day at their respective homes. At the White House it was children's day. The Cleveland babies enjoyed their first Christmas tree, which was placed in the library. It was beautifully trimmed and decorated, Mrs. Cleveland putting the finishing touches on it. The little ones were the recipients of many presents.

Preceding the dinner a luncheon was served to the children of the Cabinet, who came to the White House to see the tree. Mrs. Perrine, Mrs. Cleveland's mother, was the only guest of the family at dinner.

Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle probably had the largest family party, entertaining their children and grandchildren. A part of the menu of the Cabinet dinners was ducks killed by the President on his recent hunting trip in South Carolina. The President and Mrs. Cleveland remembered all the employes of the house with turkeys, and the servants received gifts in money.

### CARDINAL GIBBONS'S GENEROSITY

**A Conditional Christmas Gift to St. Augustine's Church, Washington.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Pontifical high mass was celebrated at St. Augustine's Church this morning by Mgr. Satolli, the Papal Delegate. The church was filled with worshippers, and an elaborate musical programme was rendered.

During the service it was announced that Cardinal Gibbons had proposed to remit to the church a debt of $10,000 which the church owes him, upon condition that the congregation shall raise $2,500 by subscription.

#### Entertained at Rumson Cottage.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 25.—Mr. Loeb, the New-York banker, entertained fifteen friends at his Rumson cottage to-day. The party came down on a special train and took a four-in-hand to the cottage, where a dinner and dance took place.

Banker Loeb and his guests afterward drove to Middletown, where their special train was waiting to take them to New-York.

#### General Observance in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 25.—Christmas cheer abounded here to-day. Good dinners were served at all the city institutions, and 1,200 homeless people were fed by the Salvation Army. The down town streets were deserted, and the only business done was by the express companies. Services were held in all the churches.

### QUARANTINED IMMIGRANTS INDIGNANT

**Those at Chester Protest Against the Treatment Received.**

CHESTER, Penn., Dec. 2.—The 365 immigrants from the steamship Southwark who have been at the State Quarantine near here since Friday last, because of the development of a case of smallpox on the voyage from Liverpool, are indignant at their treatment by the quarantine authorities, and citizens of this place are interesting themselves in their condition.

Many of the immigrants are intelligent people, and of a superior class to the ordinary steerage passengers. They claim that the food served to them is unfit to eat, and insufficient in quantity. They also say that all the immigrants are drawn up in line and compelled to wait in the open air from thirty to forty minutes while the food is served out to them from a big wash boiler.

They complain that the buildings at the quarantine station are in a dilapidated condition, and that the sanitary arrangements are of the worst possible kind.

The quarantine station is under State control.

### SOUGHT ESCAPE FROM DISGRACE IN DEATH

**A Michigan Broker Said to Have Indulged in Extensive Frauds.**

PAWPAW, Mich., Dec. 25.—George B. Breck, a wealthy lawyer and stock breeder, died suddenly two weeks ago, and it is now alleged that he killed himself to escape the results of fraudulent business transactions.

Breck was engaged in a mortgage loan business on an extensive scale. In addition to loaning money, he also sold mortgage notes to clients. Breck would tell a client that he had an 8 per cent mortgage for $1,000. The client would accept the mortgage note, but, it is alleged, Breck sold a number of notes identical with the original, and secured by the same property. This worked well enough until the notes matured. It is thought that Breck could not succeed in extending these notes, and took his own life. Sixteen thousand dollars' worth of fraudulent mortgage notes sold by Breck have already been found. Dr. W. F. Hoyt, who made the autopsy on Breck's body, insists that death came from natural causes.

#### Jeweler Assaulted in His Store.

Fred Knuper, a jeweler of 203 Varick Street, appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. His head was tied up with a bandage and he explained that two young men had tried to rob him Monday. They came into his store and asked to see some goods. While he was bending over the show case one of the men struck his head with a piece of lead pipe.

John Stevens came in afterward and acted in a suspicious manner, so he called Policeman Brown of the Macdougal Street Station and had Stevens locked up. The prisoner was remanded for trial.

#### Shot His Wife's Assailant.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Dec. 25.—W. S. Jones, a prominent farmer, to-day shot and killed a negro who had attempted to assault Mrs. Jones. Jones has not been arrested.

# Dr. Parkhurst To Write to Women

**"There are some very important things to say to women which I have long wished to speak about, and I will say them in these articles."**

To begin in the next issue of

# The Ladies' Home Journal

ONE DOLLAR FOR AN ENTIRE YEAR

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia


## IN THE COLLEGIATE CHURCHES.

**Dr. Burrell's and Dr. Coe's Congregations Hold Union Services.**

The congregations of the Marble Collegiate Church and the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church united in celebrating Christmas yesterday, holding their services in the Marble Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

The pews were free and many who were not regular attendants were attracted by the services and fine music.

The decorations were novel and pleasing. The Christmas greens were studded with incandescent electric lights. Pine and laurel leaves were woven into ropes, which were fastened along the galleries. The two shades of green, with a background of gold and cream, produced a very effective decoration. High over the pulpit hung an electric star, symbolical of the Star of Bethlehem. The pulpit platform was draped with green, which brought into contrast the red plush drapings.

After the organ prelude the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, pastor of the Marble Church, opened the services with the invocation. The Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Church, followed with the reading of the Scripture. After an anthem and offertory, Dr. Coe delivered the sermon, taking as his text Luke ii., 10: "Behold! I bring you good tidings of great joy."

The Christmas carol did not enter into the musical programme as largely as in former years, as singing by the congregation has been done away with to a great extent, and the leaders selected music better suited to the voices of the choir.

Under the guidance of R. T. Percy, the choirmaster, the choir rendered the following:

Organ prelude.
Offertory, Christmas hymn.....Guilmant
Hymn, "The Heavens Are Telling."
Hymn, "Like Silver Lamps".....Barnby
Gloria in Excelsis.....Tours
Solo from "The Messiah."
Hymn, "Angels from the Realm"..Warden
Organ postlude, "March of Three Kings."
Dubois

The members of the regular choir are Mrs. Anna M. Burch, soprano; Mrs. Sara Barron-Anderson, contralto; J. Henry McKinley, tenor, and Carl E. Dufft, basso. The quartet choir was supplemented by the Collegiate Church choral, of over 150 voices.

One thousand radiant-faced children thronged the beautifully-decorated rooms of the Middle Collegiate Reformed (Dutch) Church, at Second Avenue and Seventh Street, yesterday morning.

The lofty room of the main edifice was decorated with holly and fir and a profusion of cut flowers and lilies. The Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers, the senior minister of the Collegiate Church, addressed the children, and presented to them a Christmas greeting from an old member of the church, Peter Walden. Mr. Walden is ninety-one years of age, and could not go to the church, but he sent the little ones a message and a substantial contribution to the Christmas tree fund.

Then the children sang Christmas carols, among them being "The First Noël," "Of the Father's Love Begotten," and "Welcome to Christmas."

The Rev. John Hutchins, the minister in charge, read the Christmas greeting. Then the orchestra pealed forth the anthem, "O Thou That Tellest Good Tidings."

After Dr. Hutchins had pronounced the benediction, the children, mostly sweet little girls, rose, and, with a rustling of new clothes and the squeaking of new shoes, pattered into the schoolroom, at the rear of the church, where they secured, at the hands of two pretty young women, a box of candy and other little presents.

Previous to the exercises in the church the children of the Industrial School had a merry time over a big Christmas tree.

### CHICAGO'S POOR REMEMBERED

**The Salvation Army Leads in Feeding the Hungry.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—A muddy and dark Christmas Eve was followed by cool, crisp air and a blue sky to-day, the absence of snow being the only element lacking to make an ideal Christmas. Its observance was characterized by a lavish distribution of food, clothing, and playthings among the poor and other unfortunates, old and young, in various parts of the city.

The leaders in this line were the Salvation soldiers, assisted by outsiders, who gave generously in the name of charity. Three thousand persons from the streets and hovels of the West Side were given a big dinner at the headquarters of the army, the Princess Rink. Five hundred of the South Side poor were fed in a like manner at the People's Mission, and the waifs of the city enjoyed their annual treat at Battery D Armory in the morning.

At the charitable institutions, hospitals, and places of imprisonment, good cheer was provided and special excercises held as usual, while the churches of every denomination were crowded by those who are regular attendants and others who always make it a point to go to church Christmas Day to hear the special

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Lady Clancarty.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King. Matinee, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Claudian.
BIJOU, Broadway 30th St—8:15— A Country Sport. Matinee.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Love on Crutches. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works. Pantomime.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—Gismonda.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—My Partner. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—The Filame.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-Herald Square—8:15—Notoriety. Matinée.
HARVARD SCHOOL, 5th Av-47th St—3:30—College Chess Tournament.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Jugend.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—The Amazons.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Toy Fair in Old Nuremburg.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Les Huguenots.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Paintings.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Esmeralda.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—London Assurance.
S S S 4th AV—9:00 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.—Tiffany Chapel and Favrile Glassware.

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## YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

| | 1893. | 1894. | | 1893. | 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 48 | 37 | 3:30 P. M. | 55 | 45 |
| 6 A. M. | 45 | 37 | 6 P. M. | 61 | 35 |
| 9 A. M. | 46 | 38 | 9 P. M. | 53 | 29 |
| 12 M. | 55 | 40 | 12 P. M. | 50 | 27 |

Average temperature yesterday.....36
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....51⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....35⅛
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

## PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

## TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, 1894.

*The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.*

### THE TRINITY TENEMENTS.

It is pretty evident that the discussion of the condition of the tenement houses that are either the property of Trinity Church, or are within the control of that corporation, has done good. Undoubtedly there have been some exaggerations, and in some instances there have been misrepresentations, and the subject has been treated in some papers in a sensational fashion. But this has not seriously affected the public mind. Some of the gentlemen connected with Trinity and some of its volunteer apologists have made the serious mistake of confining their attention and seeking to confine the attention of the public to this phase of the discussion, apparently thinking that when they have refuted erroneous or inaccurate statements they have cleared up the record of Trinity and established its claim to respect and even admiration. It is a not unnatural mistake, and it is quite conceivable that the gentlemen responsible for the policy of Trinity, in their resentment at what they know to be unfair treatment, overlook the facts that show that policy to be very unworthy of the character of the corporation.

It is noteworthy that all the defenders of the course of Trinity, after having made a good deal of what are, or what they believe to be, misrepresentations, dismiss the subject with very general assertions to the effect that the tenements of Trinity are in as good condition as that class of property usually is. This statement is open to grave criticism. In the first place, it has been shown that the average condition of the Trinity tenements is not so good as that of like property, that the best of them are not nearly so good as the best of other tenements, and that the worst are very bad indeed. But in the next place—and this is the most important consideration—it is not right that the standard of cleanliness and health in the dwellings of human beings under the control of a Christian church should be no higher than the standard observed by owners who have no object but profit. "Thou shalt not kill" is a commandment that clearly covers the sanitary condition of houses let for human dwellings, whoever the owner is, and the excuse that, in substance, a private owner sometimes tenders for the unsanitary condition of his houses, "I am not my brother's keeper," is a bad excuse. It identifies him who makes it with Cain. No humane and just-minded man would think of making such a plea directly or by implication. When the friends of Trinity declare that its tenements are as good as others which are dangerous to human life, they wrong the Church. The Church should resent, and not accept, such a plea.

We have no desire unduly to condemn the officers of Trinity Church. But we venture to suggest to them that they cannot too promptly make public recognition of the facts that are now known to the public, and announce their intention definitely to reform the abuses that have, beyond all doubt, been shown to exist. We appreciate the extent of their burden, the difficulties with which they will have to contend, and the time and study necessary to perfect a complete change of policy. But it requires no great time and the study of no more information than is accessible in the public records to enable the managers of Trinity to reach the conclusion that a radical change of policy is required. It would be possible any day to declare that the work will at once be begun. Such a declaration, and action in harmony with it, would be more becoming than an affectation of superiority on the one hand or the repetition on the other of explanations and excuses that neither explain nor excuse.

### INVESTIGATORS AND POLICE.

It must be evident to everybody concerned that the investigation of the police cannot stop where it is. It is true that the sessions of the Lexow committee have accumulated matter for a score or a hundred of indictments. But they have also left the impression that there are as bad fish in the sea as have been caught. To wind up now, leaving what has been disclosed to the District Attorney, the Grand Jury, and the Legislature, would be manifestly inequitable, when it seems quite clear that the policemen already indicated as indictable are but a small proportion of the policemen who are in fact indictable. In the interest of justice, the investigation must go on. Dr. Parkhurst shows his usual sense of the claims of justice when he announces, in effect, that if the Lexow committee gives over its work he will take it up.

While the Lexow committee cannot end the investigation by abandoning it, an abandonment at this stage would be a lame and impotent conclusion, and would forfeit for the members of the committee the reputation they have been in a fair way to earn of having performed a valuable public service. To stop now, after having led up to the verge of more important disclosures than they have yet made, would be to give up the benefit of the investigation to their own careers as public men, and would grievously disappoint the citizens of New-York. The question what influence it was that withheld the investigators from pushing their investigations when they had reached the most promising point would surely be asked, and it would have to be answered. The investigators would at once become the objects of investigation.

The investigators may very properly be admonished against a mistake which they seem to be in some danger of making. That a criminal should be promised immunity for giving State's evidence may often be very proper. But it is always the evidence of accessories and underlings in crime that is accepted by prosecutors who know their business, never that of principals and ringleaders. To allow these to escape would be a flagrant failure of justice, since to catch and punish these is the principal object of the prosecution. It may be quite proper in a general way to release a patrolman in order to catch a Sergeant, a Sergeant to catch a Captain, a Captain to catch an Inspector, and so on. But even to this rule there must be some exceptions. For example, the first half-dozen decent and well-informed citizens who might be asked who was the most odious and intolerable malefactor in the whole force would probably name the same man, and they would all be likely to call him Capt. Williams, as the title under which his ill repute for conspicuous corruption and conspicuous brutality were earned, rather than by the title of his present rank. Would it be decent or justifiable to promise immunity to such a man, even though he promised to give evidence that would convict a Commissioner? No doubt the conviction of a Commissioner is worth paying for, but would not this be too high a price? For a Commissioner, though he is one of a board that has had the power at any time to put a stop to the system of blackmail upon and by the police force, is after all "a bird of prey and pasasge." The term of any single Commissioner is inadequate in which to do so much mischief and to merit so much punishment as can be performed and deserved by a policeman who is not a victim, whose whole active life has been given to building up the infamous system of which he is not in any sense or in any degree a victim. That such a man should not be allowed to escape except upon giving evidence that would lead to the conviction of a more important criminal is too plain for argument. It is a serious question for the investigators whether there is or can be a more important criminal than such a man, or whether the escape of such a man, by the connivance of the investigators, upon any terms whatever, would not of itself bring the investigation into public odium and contempt.

### JOBBERY IN TELEPHONE PATENTS.

The United States Circuit Court has decided that the Bell Telephone Company "dishonestly delayed the issue" of the Berliner telephone patent. With respect to the issue of how many other patents has the Bell Company, with the guilty co-operation of the Patent Office, pursued successfully the same dishonest policy? The court says:

"Their acts were so gross as to forbid any inference except that they [the American Bell Telephone Company] dishonestly delayed the issue of the patent."

This Berliner patent is the only one of the Bell Company's delayed grants concerning which the courts have had an opportunity to express an opinion. There are many others which belong in the same category, and we invite attention to four of these.

The Bell Company has been using since 1878 the device covered by the Berliner patent. It controlled this device because it owned the pending application for a patent that should confirm its title. The intent of the patent laws is that the inventor or owner of a patented device shall be protected in the exclusive use of it for seventeen years, and that the use of it shall be free to the public thereafter. The Bell Company "dishonestly" delayed the issue of this patent in order that the term of its very profitable monopoly might thereby be prolonged. When the patent was issued, in 1891, the company had already been using the device for at least thirteen years; by means of the patent it hoped to enjoy the exclusive use of it for seventeen years more. The court says that dishonesty shall not be rewarded in this way.

The Bell Company did not, however, put all its eggs in one basket. The issue of the Berliner patent was "dishonestly delayed" until fourteen years had elapsed since the filing of the application. Since that patent was issued, and since the Government's suit for the annulment of it was begun, there have been issued to the Bell Company four other important telephone patents, the applications for which had been lying in the Patent Office for sixteen years—almost the statutory life of such a grant. These patents cover essential parts of the device which was covered by the Berliner patent. They cover devices which are essential, in the present state of the art, to the practical and commercial use of telephones.

These devices or inventions have been in constant public use since 1878. The use of them has yielded enormous profits to the Bell Company. As in the case of the Berliner application, so in the case of the applications for these four patents, the Bell Company's policy was to delay the issue of patents in order that the term of its monopoly might be prolonged by an abuse of the patent laws through the connivance of persons employed in the Patent Office. The Berliner application was fourteen years old; the four Edison applications had been in the Patent Office for sixteen years, and the patents upon them were issued a few days after the expiration of the first of the company's original or basic patents, which had been granted to Bell in 1876. Here is the record for these four grants:

| Patent. | Application Filed. | Patent Issued. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 474,230 | April 27, 1877 | May 3, 1893 |
| No. 474,231 | July 20, 1877 | May 3, 1893 |
| No. 474,232 | July 20, 1877 | May 3, 1893 |
| No. 492,780 | Sept. 5, 1877 | March 7, 1893 |

Nominally, these were all issued to Thomas A. Edison, but this eminent inventor parted with his interest in them long ago. Perhaps we should say that they were issued to the Western Union Telegraph Company on Mr. Edison's applications, but it is well known that the Western Union's property rights in these applications or inventions were transferred to the Bell Company under the terms of the compromise agreement or contract of Nov. 1, 1879.

Now, while it has been possible to delay the issue of these patents here for sixteen years, it happens that patents for the same devices, on Edison's applications, were issued in England, France, and Canada in 1877, and in Belgium, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Germany, and Spain in 1878. It will be noticed that practice in the Patent Offices of those countries differs from that which prevails in ours, and the difference is shamefully to the discredit of the Office at Washington. These patents have run their terms in these foreign countries, (the statutory term being somewhat shorter there than it is here,) and the use of the devices is free there to the public. In the United States, however, the greedy Bell monopoly hopes to control the use of them for seventeen years more.

The decisions of the Circuit Courts have been to the effect that patents granted in this country are not valid after the expiration of the foreign patents for the same devices, but the Supreme Court has not passed upon this question. It is pending before that court, however, in connection with the Bate refrigerator case, to which the Bell Company has devoted a great deal of attention. But before the arguments in this case were made, there were introduced in Congress five very interesting bills—three of them by Mr. Hall of Minnesota, one by Mr. Covert, and one by Mr. Fielder—which are designed virtually to repeal that provision of the statutes upon which the Circuit Court decisions have been based, so far as it would affect the validity of these Edison telephone patents. In other words, any one of these bills, if enacted, would give life to these Edison patents until 1910. How far the recent decision with respect to the Berliner patent affects the value of these Edison patents (if valid) to the company remains to be seen, but the company's action indicates that it is willing to make a hard fight for them, with all its accustomed weapons and agencies.

It is obvious that none of these bills (their House numbers are 5,361, 6,098, 6,597, 5,014, and 4,515) should be passed at the present session of Congress. It is also plain enough, we think, that the Patent Office should be overhauled.

### PLATT AND THE PEOPLE.

Upon the whole, it seems that Mr. Thomas C. Platt, who prefers to describe himself as "Senator" Platt, has a juster view of the actual situation in the politics of this State than some of his critics. Indeed, it is the general justness of his views in regard to actual situations, and nothing else in the world, that has made him the "boss" of his party, and that makes him at present the dictator of the State of New-York. Sometimes he makes mistakes, which are at times inevitable to men who "on principle" take the lowest views of politics and of human nature, as well as to those who take the higher, or the highest. He made one of these mistakes a year and more ago, in underrating the force of the moral opposition to Maynard, just as Hill and Murphy did in nominating Maynard. Platt made his mistake in nominating, or allowing to be nominated, a ticket which he would not have nominated if he had had the slightest notion that it could be elected. When it was elected, he declared with surprise amounting to consternation that the result was due to the interposition of Providence.

The election of Bartlett was the Lord's doing and marvelous in Platt's eyes. The election of Morton, on the other hand, as Platt has taken frequent occasion to point out, was Platt's doing, and apparently he thinks it must be marvelous in the Lord's eyes. At any rate, it is his fixed and frequently declared intention to work it for all that it is worth.

It is possible that he may make a mistake in declaring this so frequently and so freely. Still, it is to be borne in mind that his circular to the Republican editors, which is the freest of his declarations, became public without his knowledge or consent, and that he seems to have entertained the struthious delusion that he could bury what, for the purposes of the metaphor, we are compelled to call his hydra head, in a number of rural Republican "sanctums" without having any of the rest of him exposed or detected. But he certainly intended the complete exposure of his interview the other day, and the promulgation of that interview would not have been very discreet if his position had been in any degree precarious. If it had been promulgated before election, for example, it would undoubtedly have made a great many votes for Hill. But it was made after election. It was the proclamation of a victor, and not the appeal of a candidate or of a candidate's manager. In these circumstances, it was a luxury that "ex-Senator Platt" thought he could afford. Who is prepared to dispute that he can, in fact, afford it?

The plain fact is that the people of this State decided at the last election, not that "Senator Platt" was a model citizen, or a sage, or a veritable dictator, but that he was, upon the whole, less offensive and objectionable as a ruler than Senator Hill. The fact that the contest was between these two kept the virtuous and the circumspect from entertaining any enthusiastic interest in it. A good many thousands "took to the woods" and voted for Wheeler, but a great majority voted for Platt upon the ground that Hill had become intolerable. Why should they wonder that Platt interprets their action as meaning not that he is the less of two evils, but that he is a great and positive good, and a boon to the people of the State of New-York, and that he has a "mandate" to do what he pleases. Mandate or no mandate, it is evident that he means to do it, subject only to the Constitution and the Penal Code. This is as evident from the existing condition of what is still called the "Speakership contest" as from Platt's loose and defiant talk. Is there any way of preventing him? Appeals to his better nature, as if he had two or more, are not indicated by the situation. Appeals to his fears of judgment to come are more to the purpose, perhaps; but then the judgment is not coming this year, and Platt's success hitherto has come largely from the fact that his views are short, as well as low. It is true that the present political prospect in this State is not exhilarating, but it ought not to be depressing except to those who imagined that voting for Morton was going to bring in the millennium, and

"Thought they were kind o' fulfillin' the prophecies
When they were only just changin' the holders of offices."

### THE GREEN CHRISTMAS.

This year's Christmas was no greener than usual. In twenty years there have been only nine Christmases with freezing weather. Last year it was an early Autumn day, so far as the weather was concerned, and men walked abroad to recreate themselves without their overcoats. The mid-afternoon temperature was 61°, and the average for the day was 51½. The year before we had enjoyed an old-fashioned Christmas, for on Sunday, the 25th, the thermometer stood at 25, while on Monday, the day we celebrated, the temperature was 16°, which ought to have been quite cold enough to suit our forefathers' idea of seasonableness. But in 1891 the Christmas temperature was 45½; in 1889, 53°; in 1888, 43, and the only Christmas weather in twenty years to compare in coldness with that of year before last was in 1878, when the average of the day was 17¾. While with a little cipher ing one may determine the average temperature for the twenty years to be just about 32°, yet there are grown men and women in this city to whom the Christmas of tradition, with plenty of snow for the sled of Santa Claus and plenty of ice for the skaters, has been so rare as almost to seem a fancy of the poets and romancers.

Moreover, we can manage to get along very well with as little cold weather as possible. As the big steam-heated, closely-builded metropolis is rapidly growing in all directions, and making its own climate, so to speak, as it grows, we are likely to have fewer cold Christmases and less ice and snow in the next twenty years than we had in the last. As for that preposterous old proverb about the fat churchyard, there never was a word of truth in it. It is the bitterly cold weather that kills in this latitude, as the columns of death notices in the newspapers after each cold snap abundantly prove. Yesterday was scarcely an ideal day, but it was not uncomfortable, and the sun was not always obscured, and under the benign influence of such weather Christmas merrymaking proceeded with fewer drawbacks than there would have been with the mercury near the zero mark. And no doubt it was as merry a Christmas as New-York has ever known.

### THE USUAL FRENCH DUEL.

The announcement that two French politicians had determined to settle their difficulties by a duel did not excite any sanguinary expectation in the Parisian mind. Certainly for ten years nobody has been injured in a French political duel. It is a far safer contest than American college football. Consequently, Paris was calm when it was announced that M. Jaurès and M. Barthou were to meet upon the field of honor, and no one was surprised yesterday when it was learned that they had met and that "neither was hurt." When one statesman informs another that "he lies and knows he lies" in saying that the first statesman favors the internationalization of Hebrew capitalists, the offensive intention is equally obvious, whether or not one knows what the internationalization of Hebrew capitalists may be. In a dueling country a duel is the inevitable consequence of such an observation. But immunity from physical injury is the equally inevitable consequence of a French political duel. It does not excite anybody. No prudently-managed life insurance company would increase the premium on the "risk," because the risk was going to fight one. Pistols at twenty-five paces would not in any case be death-dealing instruments in the hands of amateur shots, and when it is considered bad form and a violation of the unwritten code of the duello to hit anybody, honor is satisfied without danger. At the same time it is a great nuisance to get up early on Christmas morning and drive through a fog to some sloppy suburban place and blaze away in the air before breakfast. There ought to be some other expedient adopted for satisfying the claims of honor, such as taking a drink or spinning a coin to decide whether the other man lied, or simply retorting the lie upon him, as is the custom of our own more practical legislators.

The Emperor of Germany must feel that it is extremely difficult successfully to silence the press and not very useful when it can be done. Our cable dispatches this morning report a statement by the Vorwärts of Berlin that "the decrease in respect for the empire is evident in comments of foreign newspapers upon the Kaiser and his actions, which comments it is impossible to reproduce in Germany." Even the Kaiser himself must see that the "comments" thus described could hardly be more mischievous than this description of them. And it may ultimately dawn upon his mind that he would stand better with his people if he did not betray such fear of what they would say of him if they were permitted to say what they really think. The new repressive laws now urged by the Emperor's Ministers are far more severe than anything known since 1860 in Germany. If they are enacted and vigorously applied they will create a fool's paradise for the Emperor. He will not know what the sentiment of Germans is toward him and his rule until it may be too late.

### THE PROBLEM OF POLICE LEGISLATION

**By Dorman B. Eaton.**

VIII.

We are told that the City of Brooklyn gives us an example of a police force governed by a single head, subordinate to the Mayor alone, according to the method now proposed for New-York. This is another unwarranted assumption, which has led on to a false and dangerous theory of reform. But, even if such was not under the laws applicable to New-York City, neither the Aldermen nor any other legislative body, save the Police Commission itself, has any authority whatever over the police force, can make any ordinance or regulation affecting it, or has, in an administrative sense, any power to call police officers to an account. No sensible man would wish the Aldermen of New-York to have any such authority. Now, the laws relating to the Brooklyn police are widely and radically different. The Common Council of Brooklyn is, in a considerable degree, analogous to the council of an English city; the Brooklyn council has authority to make, amend, and repeal all ordinances, rules, and regulations concerning police administration; it can make investigations into police affairs, examine all books and papers, call all police officials to account, and examine into all charges preferred against them.

In short, the officer at the head of the Brooklyn police, its business rules and business method, and the whole police force of the city are subordinate and accountable to the Common Council, as in New-York the police officers and the Superintendent are subordinate and accountable to the Police Commission. The relation of the Mayor of Brooklyn, therefore, to the police force and to the city is not that of the police despot who is proposed for New-York. This relation, I repeat, is utterly unlike what the relation of the Mayor of New-York would be to the city and its police if the powers of the Police Commission were conferred upon a single head, appointable and removable at the mere pleasure of her Mayor. There would, under this new system for New-York, be no authority, save the Mayor himself, to call the head of the police to account, to guide the general policy, or make or amend rules or regulations. Hence it is clear that, under this new system, the Mayor would, so far as police matters are concerned, be literally an absolute despot.

It is one of the interesting facts which illustrate the ominous and dangerous haste with which some well-meaning people propose to deal with the municipal problem that the precedent in Brooklyn has been favored, in apparent ignorance of the fundamental difference between the laws applicable there and the laws applicable to New-York City.

When England framed her police system for London, it was regarded as a matter of such difficulty and grave importance that the best police administrations of Europe were investigated for wisdom, and the ablest statesmen—Sir Robert Peel and Lord Derby among them—gave the most deliberate study and much time to the subject. The result was a non-partisan system, which has developed fewer scandals in half a century than our New-York partisan system has caused every single year. Under a non-partisan police system the English city which has had the worst police administration has, I believe, had that which has been better than the police administration of any American city, except Washington. We seem to think it wise and safe to leave the preparation of laws on this subject to those who have no time to study and no adequate knowledge of good police administration elsewhere.

Now that our police scandals have disgraced us the world over, we shall deserve to be disgraced still more if, in unseemly haste, and without studying the methods of good police administration elsewhere, we only add to the crude and superficial police laws and rules which we now have. A defective and bad police law now would be a misfortune—perhaps much worse than no new law whatsoever—for as soon as the present excitement shall be over, the subject will be neglected until new scandals and corruptions have again disgraced us. It is not merely our police laws, but the 850 police rules as well, which need to be so recast that they will facilitate fidelity and efficiency instead of corruption, inefficiency, and partisan favoritism. Nearly all that has been gained by the noble uprising of public virtue will soon be lost if wise methods and rigid responsibility are not established by law. To do this those who shall frame the new laws and rules will not only need to act in the light of the best police experience in the great cities of the world, but they ought to hear the suggestion of all classes of officers in our own police service. Is it too much to hope that Mayor Strong, who has a rare opportunity for earning the gratitude not merely of a great metropolis, but of a whole nation, will rise above all partisan pressure and all ambition of being a municipal despot, and do his utmost to confer upon New-York City the inestimable blessing of the best police laws and rules which her wisest citizens thus instructed can frame? If not the fate, certainly the honor, of Republican government largely depends upon what New-York and its Mayor shall now do in these regards.

Surely Gov. Morton, who knows how excellent is the police administration of many European cities—how Florence, Genoa, Milan, Pisa, and the other Italian republics corrupted by partisan rule, and, on the verge of their ruin, clamored for a Doge or a Duke, as many citizens of New-York, also driven almost to despair by partisan rule, now clamor for a Mayor who shall be a despot—will be glad to facilitate every effort of Mayor Strong of the kind I have suggested; and certainly no wise Governor, knowing that the partisan power of the metropolis may at any time become as great and dangerous as her partisan corruption now is, will freely surrender the salutary authority he now has in regard to the removal of her Police Commissioners.

### Susquehanna Overflow Map.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Major Raymond, under whose direction the harbor improvements are being made, has a novel map in his office, on the fourth floor of the Post Office Building. It is an immense affair, 20 by 10 feet, showing the topography of the west branch of the Susquehanna River, in the neighborhood of Williamsport, and indicating the sections covered by water during the big flood of last Spring, which destroyed several million dollars' worth of property. The map was prepared by experts at Williamsport, and is intended for use by Major Raymond, who has been authorized by Secretary of War Lamont to prepare an opinion as to the best methods of preventing great damage by future overflows of the west branch.

### LOCOMOTIVES ARE CONTRARY CREATURES

**Some of Them, at Least, Seem Full of Whims and Perversities.**

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

That locomotives are freaky creatures and deserve classification as "she"—for no one ever heard of an engineer calling his machine anything else—is attested by William H. Crawford, Chief of the Constructing Engineers' Corps of the Baldwin Works, who is now on his way to Japan to superintend the erection of a consignment of locomotives intended for a road operated by the Government.

"It is not an uncommon expression," said Chief Crawford, "to hear that such and such a thing works with the regularity of a machine, and one is not surprised when such a comparison is made, for machines are supposed to work with mathematical regularity, and never to vary from the speed or action to which they are set. The locomotive, though, is a striking exception to this rule. It seems decidedly opposed at times to a monotonously perfect performance of its work, and to rid itself of the depressing effect of sameness it indulges in the most fanciful and inexplicable freaks, driving its master into bewildering wonder. To attempt to tell you all its curious ways would be as great an undertaking as to tell why a woman does thus and so. In this respect there is a great similarity between locomotives and women.

"No one ever heard of an engineer speaking of his machine as 'he' and no one ever will, unless it becomes more submissive to reason or less inclined to act according to its own whims and caprices. For this reason an engineer must know his engine before he can manage it with any skill at all. He cannot mount a cab in which he has never sat before and obtain good work. He must become familiar with its habits and ways, and whenever he changes engines he has to begin all over again. Engineers do not like to go out on any other engine. They never gain complete mastery over any, but approach it nearer when they have been on one for some time.

"This seems strange, in view of the fact that there are so few levers to be controlled to manage a locomotive. The only parts of the machine necessary to be touched to move the engine forward, back it, or bring it to a stop is the throttle, the reverse lever, and the air brake. The throttle is the controller of the main valve, which admits or shuts off steam to the cylinder. The reverse lever runs over a semi-circular bar of iron, in which there are several notches. When this lever is thrown open, the engine will move forward. To reverse it, the reverse lever is thrown backward. The only other lever necessary to be used governs the air brakes.

"Like horses, engines seem to know who holds the reins. An engineer on an engine not his own is at an utter loss what to do if it begins playing tricks, one of the most common of which is running away. The engineer will get out of the cab, leaving the machine standing quietly and submissively as can be, when of a sudden it starts along the track at top speed, and generally keeps on runing until steam is exhausted, unless it runs into another train and is brought to a sudden stop. Just why engines do this is a mystery. How the throttle opens itself or how it can run with the throttle closed, is beyond the knowledge of engineers, but they do it, and sometimes play havoc, too.

"Another trick is foaming. Without warning, the water in the boiler will begin to foam, and instead of generating steam will bubble like a tea-kettle. This can be remedied, though, by taking in a new supply of water. It is an old trick for discharged employes and during strikes to have a piece of soap dropped into the boiler to produce this effect. Often, too, it will go 'lame.' This happens when the eccentric is slipped or it does not 'cough' properly. The eccentrics work on the axle of the main driver, and often the outer ring will slip and fall on the axle. As they work the steam chest, the supply is cut off when one of them slips, and the engine comes to a standstill. 'Coughing' is not the result of a cold, but is the discharge of the steam from the cylinder after it has been used. There ought to be four 'coughs' to every revolution of the driving wheels, but when the valves choke it will 'cough' only once or twice, and the relief is a large dose of oil.

"One of the oddest freaks of an engine is jumping. I do not mean to tell of the wonderful tales of engines leaping across cañons when bridges were gone, but frequently, when running at a high rate of speed, if some small obstruction is met on the track the engine will jump ten or twelve inches and drop squarely on the rails again. These are a few of the ailments a locomotive is subject to, and they begin as soon as it leaves the shop and continue until it is consigned to the junk pile."

### SELF-SUPPORTING WOMEN IN THE SOUTH

**The Georgia Legislature Rebuked for a Bit of Sentimental Action.**

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

It is about time that the lingering sentiment in the South against women working for themselves should lose its force. It is a relic of the "Old South" which, however chivalric in its origin, cannot stand against the practical conditions of life which confront the women of the present.

A few days ago a resolution was introduced in the Georgia Legislature authorizing the Governor to carry out his desire to appoint a woman to the office of Assistant Librarian. This resolution was hotly opposed and actually defeated by the "gallant" members of the Assembly who wish to preserve the old Southern ideal woman and keep her white hands undefiled by toil. One of these, Mr. Harrison of Quitman County, "protested against the passage of the resolution in the name of the mothers, sisters, and daughters of the South. He thought that the character of the Southern women was the brightest spot in the South's bright history, and he protested against doing anything to dim its brightness."

All this would be well enough if there were no necessity for Southern women taking care of themselves, and if they did not wish to work. Unfortunately, however, all of them have not husbands to provide for them, and some of them who have husbands would be better off without them. The women are here—thousands of them, intelligent, earnest, capable, not only desirous of supporting themselves, but compelled to do so. No man should throw the least obstacle in their way.

The ethereal idea of woman with which the refined Southern youth grows up is a beautiful one, but it does not withstand the hard conditions of life. He looks upon her as something to make pretty speeches to, something to drink high-sounding toasts to, something to screen from the workaday world, to guard, cherish, and revere, theoretically always, practically when he can. At least this was the way he felt fifteen years ago, and his broadening horizon brought him no greater shock than when he went North for the first time and saw the women mingling with the men in the common, sexless struggle for life.

But the last fifteen years have done much in dispelling this old Southern ideal of women, along with her old dreams which are beautiful in romance and poetry, and would be beautiful in life if life were not such a practical thing. The Southern women cannot live upon men's dreams. Every day they are depending less upon possible husbands, stepping down from the pedestal upon which the "Cavaliers" have placed them, and setting about earning for themselves the necessaries and comforts of existence. Men like Harrison of Georgia mean well, but Harrison can provide for but one wife, and he has no right to say that the woman who has no husband to provide for her, or who does not want a husband to provide for her, shall not resort to any honorable employment she may choose to provide for herself.

The Georgia Legislature in defeating this resolution did a wrong and a ridiculous thing.

# CHINA'S REAL CONDITION

## Anti-Foreign Sentiment of Pekin People Greatly Exaggerated.

## LI HUNG CHANG IS MISUNDERSTOOD

**The Senior of Congregational Missionaries Says that Severe Weather and Foreign Sentiment Force Peace.**

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 25.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Blodgett, who has just returned from Pekin, is visiting his son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Richards.

Dr Blodgett went to China in 1854, and has been connected since with the Congregational missions situated at Tien-Ts'in and Pekin, removing to the capital in 1864. He is the senior missionary of the mission.

Dr. Blodgett returned to this country Dec. 8. In an interview to-day he said:

"The Emperor of China lives in the interior, or 'Prohibited City,' with his wives. He only comes out to worship six times a year, and occasionally to visit his pleasure garden in the northwestern part of the city. He gives audiences to his mandarins, Privy Counselor, Princes of the blood, and high military commanders daily. He is inaccessible to foreigners, except when he gives occasional audiences to Ambassadors from other countries. In case the Japanese should invade Pekin, the Emperor would probably withdraw to Jehol, just as one of his predecessors did in 1800, when the British invaded the city.

"The anti-foreign sentiment in Pekin is greatly exaggerated. Of course, the Chinese do not like foreigners, and if they were not restrained they might do injury. Shortly before my departure, in response to remonstrances of foreign representatives, the Emperor issued a proclamation to protect foreigners. A copy of the proclamation was tacked up in every mission church and completely quieted all manifestations toward foreigners. No American or other foreigners are allowed by treaty to do business in Pekin. In other parts of China little business is done by Americans, most of what used to be in American having passed into English hands."

Dr. Blodgett says that there is little resentment on the part of the Chinese in general to American restriction of immigration. In fact, they know little about it on account of the lack of newspapers. The high officials rather favor it, because they do not wish their followers to leave the country. Mr. Robert Hart, who is at the head of the Chinese Custom Service, recently told Dr. Blodgett that the Chinese did not care anything about the action of this Governemnt.

Li Hung Chang has been greatly misunderstood. He believes in the Western World civilization, without the Christian religion, and had he had his way, the Chinese would have been educated in the arts of modern warfare. The defeat of China, he says, came from a supercilious disregard of the advance of the world in warfare. The Rev. Charles Fenney, an American missionary, teaches the children of Li Hung Chang the English branches. He also runs a private school, which is patronized by the mandarins and rich men, who send their sons to him for these branches. Li Hung Chang's liberalization is only his belief in the fact that in the arts and sciences the rest of the world long ago surpassed China.

There are in Pekin three Congregational churches, three Methodist, three Presbyterian one Alliance, and six English Protestant. To these the Emperor extended protection mainly because he feels friendly to them as they educate the people.

Dr. Blodgett believes the war is practically at an end. The severe weather and the general foreign sentiment against it being too much, he thinks, for the Japanese to resist at the present time.

### CHINA'S PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

**Shao Yin Lien Suspected of Having Set a Price on Japanese.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The meeting of the Japanese Parliament has been officially communicated to Minister Kurino in cable advices received this morning. No details are given, nor was anything conveyed in the news leading to further information as to the identity of the Japanese Peace Commissioners.

The impression here is that the negotiations between the representatives of the contending powers will be held at Hiroshima, the present headquarters of the Japanese Emperor. It will probably be a fortnight, or perhaps longer, before the Commissioners will be able to effect a meeting, owing to the difficulties of travel and to the distance between the City of Pekin and the Japanese capital.

Whether Shao Yin Lien, one of the two Chinese envoys, will be persona grata to Japan as a Peace Commissioner is questioned, should it prove that he is the individual who, it is alleged, at the opening of the war, set a price upon the heads of Japanese subjects.

### ARMENIA INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

**Turkish Members and the French Delegate Quit Constantinople.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 25.—Chefik Bey, Judge of the Court of Cassation, and Djelaleddin Dey, of the Court of Appeals, members of the commission appointed to investigate the Armenian troubles, left Constantinople to-day for Erzeroum. With them went the French delegate, M. Vilbert.

United States Minister Terrell had an interview with the Grand Vizier on Sunday evening with reference to the sending of an independent United States delegate to Sassoun.

On Monday the Sultan positively declined to allow Mr. Jewett, the United States Counsel at Sivas, to accompany the commission of inquiry. This action will probably prevent any participation by the United States in the investigation.

### FRENCH COURTESY TO RUSSIA.

**Casimir-Perier Receives the Czar's Special Envoy Ceremoniously.**

PARIS, Dec. 25.—President Casimir-Perier received to-day the Czar's special envoy, M. Tchertkof, with much ceremony.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The reception took place at the Palais de l'Elysée. M. Tchertkof, in addressing M. Casimir-Perier, said that he had been charged by Emperor Nicholas to thank the whole French Nation, and especially the President of the French Republic, for their part in the mourning for Emperor Alexander III. The President made an appropriate reply.

Afterward the President conversed with Premier Dupuy and M. Tchertkof in private for twenty minutes.

### FUNERAL OF MRS. W. W. ASTOR.

**Simple Service in the Drawing Room at Cliveden Among Friends.**

LONDON, Dec. 25.—A private funeral service over the body of Mrs. William Waldorf Astor was held at Cliveden this afternoon. A special train conveyed intimate friends from London, and these, in addition to the members of the family and the household servants, were the only persons present. Many floral wreaths and crosses were received from friends, and were placed around the coffin by Mr. Astor himself. The service was held in the drawing room, to which the body was removed yesterday. The Rev. E. Kirkland, the local vicar, officiated. Mr. Astor shows the effects of deep grief, but is bearing up under his affliction.

### DREYFUS AND A TITLED LADY.

**She Was a Foreigner and Was Watched, but She Eluded Detectives.**

PARIS, Dec. 25.—According to The Soleil of to-day, a mysterious foreign titled lady has disappeared from her residence in Passy, as a direct result of the trial of Capt. Dreyfus. Detectives had been ordered to keep a strict watch on her, but she succeeded in eluding them. Dreyfus is said to have visited her house frequently.

The Autorité says that Dreyfus, who has been ill in prison for several days, is feverish and very weak.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post says that he has been assured by a good authority that the document by which Dreyfus was convicted of high treason came from Belgium. "There is no doubt," the correspondent continues, "that the document was once in the hands of the German Legation in Brussels, from which France probably obtained it by bribing. Count Von Munster, the German Ambassador in Paris, is angry at assertions that a member of his staff handed over the document to France.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Standard's Paris correspondent says: "It is rumored that Dreyfus's counsel, M. Demange, will publish the speech he made at the trial of Dreyfus, showing the nature of the charges. The publication of the speech will not be permitted in France, however."

The Chronicle's Paris correspondent says that the journey of Dreyfus to Brussels was one of the clues that led to his detection.

### BERLIN'S BEER BOYCOTT.

**Call for Mass Meetings to Sanction Agreement with Brewers.**

BERLIN, Dec 25.—The Vorwaerts says the Boycott Committee of the Socialist organization has issued a call for the holding of eight mass meetings between Christmas and New Year's. The object of the meetings is to sanction an agreement relative to the beer boycott, which was signed yesterday by Herr Singer and the brewers.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times gives the following as the basis of a compromise between the Berlin brewers and the boycotters:

The brewers undertake to establish a labor register on which employes dismissed at the beginning of the boycott will be given the preference. They will abolish the changes in working hours and wages introduced since May. The Socialists undertake to repeal the boycott.

### WRECK OF A TORPEDO BOAT.

**Washed Broadside on the Rocks of Cornwall and Badly Damaged.**

LONDON, Dec. 25.—A British torpedo boat, after destroying the wrecked vessel Lynx last night, was washed broadside on the rocks of Cornwall in a fog. She got off with the assistance of a lifeboat and several fishing boats, and anchored in Plymouth Harbor to-day. She is leaking badly, her plates having been strained and a hole knocked in her port quarter.

### AN ORDINARY AFFAIR OF HONOR

**Barthou Exchanges Shots in the Air with Jaures, Whom He Insulted.**

PARIS, Dec. 25.—M. Barthou, Minister of Public Works, and Jean Jaurès, Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, exchanged shots to-day in a duel. Neither was hurt. The encounter was the result of the violent debate in the Chamber yesterday, in which Barthou gave the lie to Jaurès.

### DECLINE OF KAISER'S PRESTIGE

**A Berlin Newspaper Marks Evidence of Lessened Respect Abroad.**

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—The Vorwaerts says that the decrease in respect for the empire is evident in comments of foreign newspapers upon the Kaiser and his actions, which comments it is impossible to reproduce in Germany.

**Randolph Churchill's Health.**

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The physicians attending Lord Randolph Churchill issued a bulletin this evening saying that their patient is in a critical condition.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The doctors say that Lord Randolph Churchill is a victim of general paralysis. The Queen and the Prince of Wales inquired as to his condition to-day.

**Compliments from the Pope.**

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says that in receiving the officers of the United States cruiser Detroit to-morrow the Pope will make an address, in which he will compliment President Cleveland and the United States.

**Death of First Baron Trevor.**

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Arthur Edwin Hill-Trevor, the first Baron Trevor, is dead. He was born in 1819, and was raised to the peerage in 1880. He was a Conservative.

**Egyptian Premier Seriously Ill.**

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Cairo correspondent of The Daily News reports that Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, is seriously ill, the result of breaking an ankle.

### WANTED A BETTER WORLD, HE SAID

**Ellis M. Field, Once in the Navy, Attempts to End His Life.**

Ellis M. Field, a colored man from the West Indies, attempted suicide last night in the furnished room he occupied in the tenement, 25 Sullivan Street. Field is an ex-seaman of the navy. He served for seventeen years, but was discharged two years ago on account of an incurable heart trouble.

He celebrated Christmas by partaking of a little Jamaica rum which a saloon keeper had given him. At 6 o'clock he shot himself in the head. He was unconscious when taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. A lodger in the house was arrested, it being at first thought that he did the shooting. When Field regained consciousness he said he had tried to kill himself. He said to a policeman:

"I'se tired of working and working, and I wanted to go to a better world than this."

The doctors were unable to find the bullet last night. They think Field will die.

**Long, Straight Railroad Runs.**

The greatest stretch of perfectly straight railway track—more scientifically called "tangent"—in North America is to be found on the new "Soo" line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, beginning at a point a few miles from Pasqua. It continues for seventy miles, and altogether in Canadian territory.

The next longest is west of St. Thomas, on the Michigan Central, which is about sixty-seven miles. The longest stretch of tangent in the world is to be found in the Argentine Republic, and continues for 250 miles. It completely eclipses the model line of the Czar of Russia, from St. Petersburg to Moscow, which—taking a rule and placing it on a map—he ordered to be built perfectly straight. On the survey being made it was found that lakes, hills, and rivers would not admit of it, and though as straight as possible, it is far from being a perfect tangent.—The Postal Record.

### NO VIOLATION, SAID THE JUSTICE

**But Schulum Was Suspicious of the Human-Faced Donkey, the Three-Legged Rooster, and the Deformed Hen.**

Louis V. Stern three days ago opened a show at 157 Bowery, which he termed "the greatest collection of animal curiosities ever seen on the Bowery." He charged 10 cents for admission, and business was satisfactory, although his customers never returned a second time.

His collection consisted of a human-faced donkey, a three-legged rooster, and a deformed hen.

Acting Captain McAdam of the Eldridge Street Station sent Policeman Schulum through the precinct in citizen's clothes on Monday to look for lawbreakers.

Schulum stopped at 157, planked down his dime, and walked inside.

He saw the show, gazed on it long and anxiously, and wondered what, if any, law was being violated. Fifteen minutes from the time he entered, the three-legged rooster picked up one leg, set it down again, picked up another, set that down, and finally decided to stand on one leg. Then the human-faced donkey, which is called "Congo," yawned, and, Schulum says, smiled.

On the strength of this performance the policeman decided that Stern was violating the theatrical law, or permitting that law to be violated, and he placed the proprietor of the show under arrest.

Stern was arraigned before Justice Simms in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning. Schulum stated his complaint and Justice Simms called for the Penal Code. He examined section after section, but could find nothing appertaining to human-faced donkeys, three-legged roosters, or deformed hens, or stage performances given by such freaks.

He subsequently ascertained by cross-examining Schulum that there was no stage performance, and discharged the defendant.

Justice Simms told the policeman that, while he did not condemn him for making the arrest, he advised him to be careful in future as to the exact law that was being broken.

"In this case, Officer," he added, "there is no violation of the theatrical or any other law, and the defendant is therefore discharged."

### A WEDDING AT CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD

**Waldo C. Hibbs of The Washington Post and Capt. Harrington's Daughter.**

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—Waldo C. Hibbs and Miss Marie Harrington were married at the Charlestown Navy Yard this afternoon. Mr. Hibbs is a member of the staff of The Washington Post, while Miss Harrington is the daughter of Capt. Harrington, United States Marine Corps, who for some time past has been connected with the navy yard. It was a very pretty wedding, nearly 100 guests being present, among whom were many people prominent in and out of naval circles. Underneath the folds of the Stars and Stripes the Rev. Father James Supple performed the marriage ceremony, after which the bride and bridegroom held an informal reception. The parents of the bride tendered the guests a collation. When the bridal party left the navy yard there was an interested throng to see them safe off on their journey to Washington, which will be the future home of Mr. and Mrs. Hibbs. The wedding gifts were elaborate.

### A WIFE'S REWARD FOR HER PITY

**Her Husband Tries to Murder Her, but Is Himself Killed.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 25.—Mrs. John Williams of Ridgley caused the arrest of her husband on a peace warrant two weeks ago, and he was locked up in jail here for having threatened to kill her. Yesterday Mrs. Williams relented, and, in order that her husband might spend Christmas out of jail, she induced her brother-in-law, Thomas Pritchard, to go on his bond.

To-night Williams went to the home of Pritchard, where his wife was staying, and, grabbing a butcher knife, started after her, declaring that he would kill her. Pritchard sprang between the infuriated man and his wife, and, grabbing a shotgun, turned it upon Williams. Williams lunged at Pritchard with the knife, and the latter fired. The top of Williams's head was blown off. Pritchard awaited the arrival of the Sheriff and surrendered.

**Grabbed a Watch and Ran.**

John Wilson, nineteen years old, of 516 East Fourteenth Street, was standing on the rear platform of a Third Avenue cable car when it stopped to let Sigmund Zipser of 628 Sixth Avenue off at Seventy-third Street last evening. As Zipser passed by him, Wilson snatched his gold watch and chain, jumped off the car, and ran up the avenue. Zipser pursued him, followed by William Brower of 358 Grove Street, Jersey City.

On Seventy-fourth Street, down which Wilson had run from Third Avenue, they caught the thief, and delivered him to a policeman of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, where he was locked up. When Wilson was arrested the watch and chain were not found upon him. They were afterward discovered in an areaway on Seventy-fourth Street, where the thief had thrown them in his flight.

**Boy Killed by a Derrick.**

Thomas Reddy, sixteen years old, an orphan, who lives with his uncle, Frank Farrel, a policeman, at 525 First Avenue, went with a number of boys to play on the dock at the foot of East Twenty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon. The boys found there a heavy truck and derrick used to unload canalboats, and amused themselves by rolling it about on the dock.

During the play Reddy was pushed in front of the truck. He fell, and the derrick ran upon him. He was carried to Bellevue Hospital, where he died.

**Hotel and Three Barns Burned.**

A hotel, commonly known as the "Kerry Dutchman's Place," owned by Michael Barrett at Irvington Street and Eleventh Avenue, Bay Ridge Park, was burned to the ground last evening shortly before dark. The loss was $8,000.

The fire extended to three adjoining barns, which, with their contents, including a large quantity of hay and several horses and wagons, were destroyed.

Edward Dederick, while helping to pull one of the fire engines, tripped and fell. The engine passed over his legs, badly crushing them.

**Fatally Stabbed in Bleecker Street.**

August Costa of 161 Bleecker Street was fatally stabbed in or near the saloon in the basement of the Columbo Hotel, 149 Bleecker Street, soon after 10 o'clock last night, by an Italian known in the neighborhood only as Lucai.

Lucai escaped. Costa received a deep wound in the abdomen. So far as known no one witnessed the quarrel.

**Died from His Injuries.**

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 25.—John B. Broderick, a well-known Irishman of this city, died this morning of injuries received by being thrown from his carriage last night. His skull was fractured and he sustained concussion of the brain. He was fifty years old.

**A Judge Very Ill.**

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 25.—David Callahan, Assistant Judge of the City Court, who has been ill with typhoid fever for many weeks, was reported to be very low last night, with small chances of recovery.

# GRESHAM A SHINING MARK

## Another Malicious Attack on the Secretary of State.

## EXPOSED BY THE AUTHORITY GIVEN

**The Story of the Swiss Minister's Fee for Work as a Member of the Chilean Claims Commission.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—A conspicuous and very reckless pursuer of the Secretary of State, who does not mind publishing attacks upon Mr. Gresham that are more malicious than truthful, has to-day been subjected to what ought to be considered a humiliating exposure.

Not long ago The New-York Times published a dispatch from this city that swept away, without much difficulty, and upon the authority of public documents, an attack by this same writer upon Secretary Gresham, who had been accused by the author, a former employe of the Department of State, of having "sneaked" through the last session of Congress an appropriation of $30,000 to pay additional fees to Messrs. James C. Carter and E. J. Phelps for services on the Bering Sea arbitration. The writer is an industrious as well as a resentful man, and, with another ex-employe of the Department of State, of higher rank than himself, to prod him on, he is likely often to use the columns of the newspaper by which he is employed for purposes of revenge. Following up his recently-spoiled story of the "sneaking" through of the appropriation of $30,000, he has undertaken another assault, and it is disposed of as soon as it is exposed to the open air.

The Chicago Record published, not many days ago, a paragraph which was copied into The Washington Star of yesterday. There were some preliminary frills used to justify the assertion that the State Department had acted in a mean and unworthy manner toward Mr. Claparède, the Swiss Minister to the United States, in refusing to pay him an honorarium for his services as the third member of the Chilean Claims Commission that sat in this city last Winter. The mendacious author then asserted:

"When the Government of Chile proposed to present him with a testimonial for his services, Judge Gresham objected, on the ground that Mr. Claparede was not serving in a personal capacity, but was representing his Government in the performance of a duty that it owed to friendly nations. Nor did he think that it was proper for interested nations to pay money to an arbitrator under any circumstances. He said the President of the United States had served as arbitrator in the settlement of a great many international disputes, but he had never accepted or expected any compensation.

"Just at that time President Cleveland had undertaken to settle a controversy between Brazil and the Argentine Republic over their boundary line, which would require a great deal of labor and study, and in a case of such importance a lawyer would be entitled to a very liberal fee. But Mr. Cleveland was doing a friendly service for two friendly Governments, and he did not expect, and he would not accept, any compensation for his time and trouble. He said, too, that he did not think the Swiss Republic would want its Ministers to receive pay from foreign Governments, and called attention to the law which prohibits officials of the United States to receive compensation of any kind or any article of value, or even a decoration, from any foreign nation without the consent of Congress.

"The Chilean Minister endeavored to convince Judge Gresham that it was always customary in other countries to pay a fee to arbitrators in such cases, and suggested that the United States and Chile unite in paying Mr. Claparede $5,000, which was the sum paid by the United States to Judge Goode, its Commissioner, but was met with a refusal. Then Mr. Claparede, by the advice and with the consent of his Government, made a formal application to Secretary Gresham for compensation for his services, but his letter remained unanswered. During the time he was sitting in the commission he was promoted from Washington to Vienna, where he now has charge of the Swiss Legation. After his departure, by order of the Swiss Government, the Chargé d'Affaires here renewed Mr. Claparede's claim for compensation in the name of his Government, and finally, after a long discussion and correspondence, the Secretary of State agreed to pay it, and during the latter part of October a check for $5,000 was sent to Mr. Bayard, the Ambassador of the United States in London, with instructions to notify the United States Minister at Vienna to inform Mr. Claparede that the money was deposited to his credit in a London bank.

"There has been no explanation of this awkward and roundabout method of payment. The $2,500, the share of Chile, was deposited with the disbursing officer of the State Department here long ago, and it would have been simple and easy to have sent a draft direct to Mr. Claparede or through the United States Minister at Vienna, but Judge Gresham has queer ways of doing things. It is not known whether Mr. Claparede has yet received this 'testimonial,' although the commission adjourned April 9 and all its judgments have been paid.

This is all very explicit as well as unpleasant, if true. But see what follows: Minister Gava, who represents Chile at this capital, and who is referred to in the article sent by the correspondent of The Chicago Record as knowing of the alleged disgraceful conduct of Secretary Gresham in the business with Mr. Claparede, deals with The Record's correspondent without gloves. In The Star of this afternoon he makes a statement about the story, and begins it by practically characterizing the writer of it as a liar. Minister Gava says:

"That article does not contain, in so far as I am concerned, a grain of truth. It states that I tried several times, and always unsuccessfully, to induce the Secretary of State to pay to M. de Claparede, the Swiss Minister in Washington and President of the mixed Commission of Claims, the share belonging to the United States of the amount due him, in conformity with the convention of August, 1892, and it is also stated that the Secretary of State obstinately refused to make that payment, until M. de Claparede first, and the Swiss Legation later on, had to make serious representations to the Department of State, to obtain said payment, and that is entirely incorrect. I never did anything to induce, as the article says, the Secretary of State to fulfill the obligation imposed upon him by the convention of paying to M. de Claparede the honorarium due to him, and, as I am informed, neither M. de Claparede nor the Swiss Legation in Washington has made any representation to the State Department on that subject.

"The facts are as follows:

"On the 11th day of April last, two days after the mixed commission had finished its work, Judge Gresham and myself agreed to offer M. de Claparede a token of our gratitude in behalf of our respective Governments for the services he had rendered to both. When M. de Claparede was informed of our purpose he at once expressed to us that he could not accept any compensation. Secretary Gresham and myself then told him that he could not refuse the compensation, because it was allowed to him by the convention, and that we had the obligation and the desire to comply with its provisions by paying to him the amount therein provided.

"M. de Claparede agreed, with a view to overcome some scruples he had about a certain provision of the Swiss Constitution on this regard, that on his way to his new post in Vienna he would consult the views and wishes of his Government on the subject, and would let us know his final decision. Several months elapsed without our hearing from him and, believing, Judge Gresham and myself, that M. de Claparede's silence was doubtless due to reasons of great personal delicacy, we agreed that I should write, reiterating to him our desire to come to a settlement in the form suggested before, and asking him if, in doing so, we would not conflict with his own or his Government's views.

"M. de Claparede answered my letter by saying that he authorized us to act as we thought proper, and Secretary Gresham and myself agreed, without any delay, to comply, each of us separately, with the provisions of the convention, and we did so, not having done it before for reasons entirely beyond our control.

"The foregoing statement of facts makes it unnecessary for me to add that Secretary Gresham showed to me on every occasion an earnest desire to arrange this incident in a most delicate way, and in such a manner as would be most agreeable to M. de Claparede.

"This is really all that happened about this incident, and if the author of the article published by The Chicago Record had been careful to obtain his information from reliable and impartial sources, he certainly would not have made so many erroneous and incorrect statements."

So it appears that the only indelicate person who has had anything to do with this controversy is the assailant of Secretary Gresham. M. de Claparede is apt to be as indignant about the story of The Chicago Record as Mr. Gava plainly admits he was.

### PECULIAR DROWNING ACCIDENT

**A Horse Leaps from a Ferryboat Dragging a Coupe and Its Occupants into the Water—A Man Drowned.**

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—A very peculiar drowning occurred at the East Boston side of the South Ferry at 10:20 to-night.

At that time the ferryboat Winthrop, Capt. King, was just entering the slip and had struck the right-hand side of the piling about twenty-five feet from the drop. When the boat struck the piling the crash frightened a horse attached to a coupé in which Miss Lillian A. Nute and Austin E. Snow were seated.

With a bound the horse started forward, and, leaping the chain across the end of the boat, forced its way through the gate and leaped overboard, carrying the coupé with him.

The ferryboat was stopped instantly and backed, and the couple were seen in the water, having in some way managed to get out of the sinking carriage. Edward T. Wilson, the driver of the coupé, who had left his horse standing unattended on the boat while he went into the cabin to warm himself, seized a boat hook and, assisted by several of the passengers and deckhands, succeeded in rescuing the woman, but the man was drowned.

### SCALDED HIS WIFE WITH CHICKEN SOUP

**Timothy Conway Was Angry Because He Could Not Get Money for Drink.**

The Christmas festivities of Timothy Conway and his wife Mary were not marked by peace and good will.

They ended, in fact, in Timothy drenching Mrs. Conway with the contents of a steaming pot of chicken soup she was cooking for supper. He was locked up in the Mercer Street Police Station, and his wife was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

The home of the Conways is a furnished room in the tenement at 188 Bleecker Street. Conway is a carpenter, but he has not worked for some months, and his wife has supported him.

Most of the money she had earned lately he had spent in the saloons near by, and Christmas found him and his wife with very little money to spend for a feast. All they had was expended for a chicken. When Conway realized that there was no money left with which to buy drink, he picked up the kettle and emptied its boiling contents over his wife. She sank on the floor with a loud shriek, which brought the neighbors hurrying in. They found her lying against a chair with the skin coming from her face and breast.

Conway stood over her, trembling with fear at the consequences of his act, and repeating: "Don't tell on me, Molly; don't tell on me, or I'll be sent to jail."

As soon as he saw that he was discovered, Conway walked to the table, and, picking up a knife, cut two long gashes in his throat, remarking: "If you tell, I'll kill myself."

When a policeman arrived, the injured woman kept saying: "He didn't do it. It was somebody else, who has run away."

At St. Vincent's Hospital it was found that her injuries are so serious that she will not be able to appear against Conway for some time. She says she will make no charge against him.

**The Empress Dowager of China.**

With due allowance for exaggerations, there remained little doubt in my mind, after conversation with influential persons having the entry into the inner circle of the Court, that the Empress Dowager plays a large part in the direction of the affairs of the empire. Of course, she is swindled and humbugged right and left by her army of understrappers, but she has her way, or fancies she has, and this amounts to the same thing in the end, while it satisfies all parties. It would be interesting to know exactly now far her hand appears in recent actions. She is generally allowed to be an exceedingly clever and astute woman. She was at the head of affairs during the Tae-Ping rebellion, and during the war with France.

It is said that she persists in doing everything through the Emperor; that she seldom allows herself to be seen; that in receiving an audience, she sits on one side of a screen, while the audience kneels on the other; that she has the choosing of the ladies of the harem, and makes them skip on occasion; that she sells appointments through the favorite eunuch of the Court, and shares the proceeds with him. These are a few of the rumors diligently circulated about the influence and importance of the Empress Dowager.—The Fortnightly Review.

**Laughed at an Inopportune Time.**

From The Philadelphia Record.

A remarkable incident occurred at Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets Sunday, in which two young men narrowly escaped injury because they were so nearly convulsed with laughter as to be unable to help themselves. They were driving down Fifteenth Street behind a rather spirited horse, but were carelessly jogging along, when a Chestnut Street trolley car shot into sight. The startled driver made a desperate effort to pull in his horse, but so sudden was his effort that his feet went clear through the leather dasher, and he could scarcely pull a pound on the bit. Fortunately, the motorman on the car was able to whirl the brake around in time to let the carriage pass, for the other man was laughing so heartily at his companion's predicament that he had not the strength to take the reins.

**Shot a Man, but Didn't Want To.**

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 25.—William Mentzel, who has a bad reputation, went into a saloon on Market Square this afternoon and secured a pistol from the owner, saying he intended to "get a man." He went outside, and ten minutes later met Frank Tracy. Without a word he shot Tracy, who died a few moments later. Mentzel gave himself up. He says he did not want to kill Tracy.

### ADMIRAL WALKER'S LETTERS

**He Did Not Recommend the Retention of the United States War Ships at the Port of Honolulu.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—In the chief and last report of Admiral Walker on Hawaiian affairs, which led to so much criticism and caused the introduction of a resolution in Congress demanding the reason for not keeping a war ship at Honolulu, there occurs an error, attributable to the official copyists, which has been perpetuated in the official Congressional document on the subject, and which makes Admiral Walker say exactly what he took pains to avoid saying. In the document as transmitted to Congress by Secretary Herbert, and printed at the Government Printing Office, in report No. 37, dated at sea, Aug. 17, occurs this sentence:

I feel that the departure of both the Philadelphia and the Champion (the only men-of-war at Honolulu) would be, under existing political conditions, not favorable to order and security in the islands.

Admiral Walker wrote just the reverse of this, and in his original report on file at the Navy Department, which was examined yesterday, it was found that he wrote "unfavorable" instead of "favorable," as might have been noticed from the context, the report continuing with these words:

It would leave both parties entirely free and dependent upon their own resources, without any support, nominal or actual, from any outside source. In my opinion the republic has ample strength to maintain itself and to preserve peace, and would suppress riot or counter-revolution with a firm hand; but as long as foreign vessels lay in the harbor of Honolulu, ready at a moment's notice, in the event of a disturbance, to land forces to secure the safety of life and property, it was open to enemies of the Government to say that tranquillity was maintained only by the presence of those ships. I found leading members of the Government and others strongly of this opinion, and expressing satisfaction with the prospect of being left for a time entirely alone.

Attention has been called to this matter as indicating that the Administration knew what it was about, and had the support of the new Hawaiian Government in withdrawing war ships. As is well known, the presence of American war ships there was continually used by Royalists as an argument with the natives that the United States was going to restore the Queen, and it is said that the Administration wished to dispel that illusion.

As to Admiral Walker's fears that a British ship would aid the Royalists in case of an uprising if no American ship were present, it is known in official circles that the Administration had a very clear understanding with Great Britain that such would not be the case, although Admiral Walker knew nothing of that, as he was under orders to come home, and, under the circumstances, a diplomatic arrangement with Great Britain would hardly be confided to him.

### ALBANY BLOCK BADLY DAMAGED BY FIRE

**The Y. M. C. A. Building Is the Worst Sufferer—The Loss Heavy.**

ALBANY, Dec. 25.—Fire broke out in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, on the corner of North Pearl and Steuben Streets, shortly after 7 o'clock this evening. A high northwest wind was blowing and the flames were quickly beyond control. The block in which the building stood contained the Kenmore Hotel, owned by the McNaughton estate of this city; three large structures owned by the Pruyn estate and the Young Men's Christian Association Building, the gift of J. B. Jermain. The Young Men's Christian Association Building is located on the northeast corner of the block, so that the direction of the wind was the only thing that saved the block.

The damage was as follows: Young Men's Christian Association Building, $40,000; Pruyn estate, $10,000; Kenmore Hotel, $3,000; Dickinson, cloak and fur store, $15,000; Singer Sewing Machine Company, $8,000.

### A NEW-MEXICAN LINE

**Concession Granted for a Road from San Luis Potosi to the Pacific.**

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico, Dec. 25.—This city is to have direct railroad connection with the Pacific coast, a concession having just been granted by the Government to Marino Barcera, the well-known capitalist, for the construction of a road between this city and the port of Chamele. In addition to the main line, the concession calls for the building of branches to the towns of Tequila, Magdalena, Tequesquite, Ezotlan, Amica, and La Gos. Work must begin on the road within a year and the entire system be completed and in operation within ten years.

The building of this road will give Central Mexico a direct outlet to the Pacific coast, and will be of immense benefit to the commercial interests of the entire country.

**Christmas in Tennessee Mountains.**

A quaint Christmas custom is depicted in one of Charles Egbert Craddock's books of life in the Tennessee mountains: "The hour of midnight has arrived. The dancers range themselves in two parallel rows, facing each other. Then, amid a pronounced silence, the lights are put out and the fire partially covered. The host will usually say: 'My friends, Krismus have come and have stayed with we 'uns all for jist four-and-twenty hours, and now he hev been obliged to go back whar he come from. How shall he git outer thish yer house? Hit won't do to say that he kum up the chimney.' The rest of the party will then chant in a sort of recitative

"In by the door he came,
Let him go out by the same."

Somebody then opens the door and the two rows of dancers bow silently as though to a departing guest. The door is closed, the candles relighted, and the dancing resumed."

**The Monkey Could Light Matches.**

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

A pet monkey, which was sent to Harry Graham of Portage for a Christmas present, started quite a serious fire at the Graham residence. The monkey had been taught to light a match, and by some means got hold of some matches and set fire to the hay in its cage. The monkey was roasted to death, and $50 damage was done to the house before the fire was extinguished.

**Died in the Street.**

Mrs. Mary Vay, forty-six years old, of 509 East Eleventh Street, while returning home from a visit with her husband, Julius, died suddenly at the corner of Nineteenth Street and Second Avenue last night. It is believed that she had heart disease.

### YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

3 A. M.—17 Orchard Street; Louis Freder; dwelling; damage, $50.
3:40 A. M.—57 Columbia Street; Marcus Weiss; dwelling; damage trifling.
7:50 A. M.—404 East Eighteenth Street; Annie Wallace; tenement; damage slight.
1:45 P. M.—633 Amsterdam Avenue; Walter Dennis; damage, $25.
1:50 P. M.—2,216 Third Avenue; C. I. Caghman; clothing; damage, $2,000.
5:32 P. M.—174 West Street; Mary Butler; damage, $25.
5:35 P. M.—410 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; Giltruch Stella; damage, $200.
6:06 P. M.—30 Carmine Street; William Mahoney; damage, $25.
7:10 P. M.—642 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; Bernard Wathwosky; damage, $500.
9 P. M.—58 William Street, occupied by the Commercial Assurance Company; damage trifling.

### AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. Lewis A. Grant of Minneapolis is at the Astor.

—Baroness von Keyserlingk of Russia is at the Fifth Avenue.

—President Merrill E. Gates of Amherst College is at the Murray Hill.

### THE OBITUARY RECORD.

**Manley B. Mattice.**

Manley B. Mattice, President of the Catskill Savings Bank, and for three terms Judge and Surrogate of Greene County, died at his residence in Catskill, N. Y., yesterday morning, after a brief illness.

He was born Dec. 29, 1828. After obtaining a common-school education, he began reading law in the office of Lyman Tremaine, then District Attorney of Greene County, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. In 1856 he was elected to the Assembly, and in 1867-8 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1868 he was a Presidential Elector, and in 1870 he was elected County Judge. In 1876 and in 1882 he was re-elected.

He was all his life a Democrat, and was one of the leaders of his party in his county and district. He represented the district in four National Conventions. He had been a Trustee of the Catskill Savings Bank for twenty-six years and its President for the past four years. His funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

**Col. Solomon Palmer.**

Col. Solomon Palmer, Superintendent of Construction of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the oldest telegraph line builder in the world, died at his residence in St. Louis Monday night, aged seventy-two years.

Col. Palmer was one of the pioneers in telegraph construction. He went into the business when Ezra Cornell and Col. Speed furnished the first money which made telegraphing a business, and built the first line out of New-York, in 1845. He was connected with the Western Union about forty years, building most of its lines in the West. He put the lines along every railroad into St. Louis. During the war he constructed lines for the Government. He had been active in business up to the beginning of his final illness, four or five months ago.

### OBITUARY NOTES.

—Selden Marvin of Erie, Penn., died yesterday after a short prostration from paralysis. He was in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Marvin was born in New-York State, and studied law with his father, Dudley Marvin, in New-York City. He was once Judge of the Chautauqua County Court. He was elected Mayor of Erie, and later City Recorder. He was a candidate for Elector at Large in 1872, and later stood for Congress.

### LOSSES BY FIRE.

Burlington, Vt., Dec. 25.—A disastrous fire occurred in the big lumber yard of J. R. Booth last night. Several acres were burned over. The loss will reach about $100,000. Booth's loss will reach $85,000. Twenty-eight freight cars on the Central Vermont tracks were burned. The insurance is about $60,000 for Booth, and the other losses are well covered.

**Teeth like Orient pearls, set in cushions of rose;**
A Breath like the perfume the toilet bestows;
These are charms to win hearts when all other charms fade,
But they can't be preserved without SOZODONT'S aid.

**Women avoid suffering** by using PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, as it is adapted to their ills.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

**"Chickasaw." E. & W. "Chickasaw."**
A NEW COLLAR.

### DIED.

BEAN.—Suddenly, Dec. 24, Arthur Dudley Curtis, son of M. Dudley and the late Mary Curtis Bean.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th St., between 6th and 7th Aves., Thursday, Dec. 27th, at 10:15 A. M.

DEVOO.—On Dec. 24, Malvina, widow of William M. Devoo, in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, 324 East 15th St., Thursday, Dec. 27, at 10 A. M.

MARRENNER.—On Dec. 25, at the resid

# FOUND ON OLDTOMBSTONES

## Curious Specimens of Connecticut Graveyard Literature.

### THE FASHION IN STONES HAS CHANGED

**In the Olden Days They Were Carved and Fluted with Much Care—Our Tastes Are Simpler Nowadays.**

The mortuary flowers of literature do not bloom in our modern places of sepulture. It is a significant feature of this busy age, when we have hardly time in which to live, that we should lack also time to read how others die. And perhaps we are not as good as our forefathers—a look at colonial graveyards gives one an impression that they were all very good—and so perhaps we don't care to put the record of our lives on such enduring tablets as stone.

Reformers tell us this is a terribly hypocrital age, but we are certainly not given to perpetuating our hypocrisy in churchyards. This hustling period of ours is a bad time for egotism; small men nowadays are not so great as they were when population was less, and we know that, little as the public of to-day cares for us, that of to-morrow will care even less. So we go rushing out of this century into the next, out of this life into—what? And we are getting more and more reconciled to a headstone that shall tell nothing more of us than the dates of birth and death.

But if you can turn back a couple of hundred years or so and look at these old records in some Connecticut places, you will find that in the day when books were few men turned to the churchyard for their literature; the tombstones were carved and ruled with as much care as a milliner of to-day would put on a bonnet, and the sentiments graven there will range over a wider field than we to-day would suppose compatible with the place and subject.

Middletown has many interesting personal testimonies from early times. Here is one that indicates the part taken in the State by the Established Church—for in that day Connecticut had a Church that was recognized by law. To become an officer of it was apparently a more important matter than to be born. Here is the record:

Here lies Interr'd the
Body of Capt Joseph
Rockwell who was chosen
Deacon of the first church
of Christ in Middletown
May the 31st, 1704, and
having serv'd his own
Generation by the will
of God fell on sleep
October ye 27th, 1742, in
the 75th year of his Age.

Near this stone is one so worn by time that nothing definite of the inscription remains except this quatrain:

A loveing wife
And tender Mother
Left this base world
To enjoy the other.

Here is one other record of a Deacon in the church—a man who was born in 1619—one year before the Mayflower reached the Massachusetts coast:

HERE
LYETH—THE—BODY
JOHN—HALL—AGED
LXXV—YEARS—
DEPARTED—THIS—LIFE
JANVAR—THE—XXII—1694
HERE—LYES—OVR—DEACON
HALL—WHO—STVDYED
PEACE—WITH—ALL—WAS
VPRIGHT—IN—HIS—LIFE—VOYD
OF—MALIGNANT—STRIFE
GON—TO—HIS—REST—LEFT—VS
IN—SORROW—DOVBTLESS
HIS—GOOD—WORKS—WILL
HIM—FOLLOW

A glimpse of the patriarchal character of the higher colonial family is given, too, by the two stones near by, which mark the places where negro servitors were laid. They are:

| | |
|---|---|
| FILLIS<br>wife of<br>CUFF Negro<br>Who died May<br>the 26th 1760 | Sambo<br>negro servant<br>to Thomas Hulbert<br>died April 24th 1776<br>aged about 70 years |

There are curious names, too, on these old stones—Lovice for a girl, which may be the forerunner of to-day's—Louise—and Recompence for a man. The rank of an officer in his Majesty's service is spelled "insine." It is not uncommon to find the word "the" cut in a single character. The date of birth is very often omitted. But everywhere there is apparent the early desire for rhymes. We can't call it poetry, but it was sufficient for that early day, and the occasion raises it above ridicule, however crude it seems now. Here is an example of the art of poesie as practiced 200 years ago:

1695
SARAH THE
WIFE OF IOHN
BACON LYES HERE
WHO DYED BEING
AGED BVT 31 YEARS
WHO HAS LYING
BY HER SIX CHIL
DERN DEARE AND
TWO SHE HAS
LEFT HER HVSBANL
TO CHERE

The graves of "the six childern deare" surround hers—this young mother, who must have been married at fifteen or sixteen, and hastened to a continuous maternity. Sterne would say, "they order things better" nowadays. And we turn from that to the grave of a doctor who evidently was something of a cynic—didn't think much of life—perhaps he had seen mothers of eight children die at thirty-one—but who was nevertheless unable to keep a snug little moral reflection off his tombstone:

Here is Interr'd
the Mortal Remains of
Doctor JOHN OSBORN
Ask nothing further Traveller
nothing better can be said
nor nothing shorter.
O B. 31st May 1753
AE 40

Life how short
Eternity how long

There was another distinct epoch in graveyard literature—that of the earlier years of the century—when ministers, and all with a classical education, were given to imitating the smooth periods of Addison. Then the most sounding praise was thought none too fine for the churchyard. Middletown has one distinguished son lying there whose monument is given over to such a certificate of character. He was, as to-day knows, a worthy and brave man—Commodore MacDonough. We read:

Sacred
to the memory of
Com. THOMAS MAC DONOUGH
of the U. S. Navy.

He was born in the State of Delaware Dec., 1783, & died at Sea of pulmonary Consumption, while on his return from the command of the American squadron in the Mediterranean, on the 10 Nov., 1825. He was distinguished in the world as the Hero of Lake Champlain, in the Church of Christ as a faithful, zealous & consistent Christian, in the community where he resided when absent from professional duty as an amiable, upright, & valuable citizen.

One feels, even yet, sorrow for the man whose name heads this tablet, for all around him lie children of earlier birth who had died and left him sore in heart. Then came a son, and him he named Comfort. Read this record:

In memory of
Maj. JEHOSHAPHAT STARR,
who died May 1st, 1796,
AE 78.

Also
COMFORT,
his son,
who sailed from this town
in Dec., 1761, and never
has been heard of since.
AE 17.

One would like now to find some trace of Comfort Staar, and it is a wide field of conjecture that is opened.

There is a case for pathos—this epitaph with its joining of two verses, one pathetic in its crudeness, the other in its grandeur:

Dan Collens Son of
Jonathan and Mary
Collens Dec'd May ye 13th
1735 in ye 8th year of his Age

This louely pleasant Child
He was our only one
Allthо we have buried three before
Two Daughters and a Son

God grant us grace with Job to Say
The Lord doth give and take away
And Blessed be his Name for aye.

In almost any old New-England graveyard you will find some variation of this verse:

Pause and reflect as you pass by;
As you are now so once was I;
As I am now so you must be;
Prepare for death and follow me.

At Brooklyn one is startled by this stone voice from the dead:

Affliction sore long time I bore,
Physician's skill was vain,
Till God did please to give me ease,
And free me from my pain.

At the same place is this glowing tribute of the Addisonian school. One is also reminded by it of the biographical manner of the late Jared Sparks; under him it was deemed well to make any man whose biography was prepared act and speak in all things like a little god. No human foibles were to be attributed to him. This system has done much to imbitter the youthful mind of to-day against the so-called great men of the Revolution, but it is now passing away, not alone from text books, but tombstones:

Sacred to the Memory
of
Mr. SAMUEL SCARBOROUGH Senr:
whose worthy example is here deliniated
for the imitation of his posterity.
With habits of prudence, industry, & oeconomy
His integrity was unsuspected.
He was a firm, zealous & disinterested
PATRIOT,
A humane, obliging, & generous Friend;
A tender & affectionate Husband;
A kind & provident Father;
A sincere & pious CHRISTIAN.
With these ornamental graces,
He compleated a life of usefullness
And met death with faith, patience,
And due resignation
On the 8, day of May AD. 1812
In the 71, year of his age.
Our day of Dissolution! name it right;
T'is our great pay-day; t'is our harvest rich and ripe.

Subject for some approximating biographers and makers of reference books may be found in a Brooklyn cemetery, at what was once the burial lot of Gen. Israel Putnam. Several standard reference volumes go at great length into the military record of the doughty old Colonial, but say nothing of his matrimonial affairs, and, as this is contrary to their custom, the inference is that he never had any—which is unfortunate, in view of the great number of people claiming direct descent from him. As a fact, he was married twice—first to Hannah Pope, at Salem, Mass., when he was turned twenty-one, and, after her death, to Deborah Gardiner, of Gardiner's Island. At Brooklyn will be found this double stone, raised to the first wife and to a daughter, one of the ten children she bore him:

| | |
|---|---|
| In Memory of<br>Miss Elizabeth<br>Putnam Daug<br>hter of Colo:<br>Israel Putnam<br>& Mrs. Hannah<br>his wife who<br>died Jany 24<br>1765 Aged<br>17 years. | In Memory of<br>Mrs. Hannah<br>Putnam Con<br>sort of Colo:<br>Israel Putnam<br>who died April<br>9th 1765 in ye<br>44th year of<br>her Age. |

They both died in Faith Patience & Resignation to the will of God. Blessed are ye dead who die in ye Lord that they May rest From their Labours & their works do follow them.

Formerly Gen. Putnam's body lay beside that of his wife; but when, a few years ago, a famous monument was raised to him in the very yard of the hotel in Brooklyn, his bones were dug up and redeposited under the nobler stone. The graves of his family were left undisturbed in the neglected corner of the burying ground, where they had reposed over a century. It is related that, in the digging, the skeleton of the General was found nearly intact, but that the coffin had disappeared, save for a fine line of a darker color in the mold around the bottom of the grave. Some hand-hammered wrought-iron nails and a brass hinge or two were found, and these are treasured in Brooklyn to-day as relics of the greatest value.

In stern contradistinction to the effusiveness of some of these records stand the rank and file of head marks in the Shaker burying ground at Enfield. This, remember, is a community, and the communistic relation is not to be broken, apparently, even by death. The stones are of a single pattern, and hold only the name and two necessary dates. They stretch away in regular ranks—a military formation—each grave having its equal place and space with the others. There is nothing distinctive except the whole.

Through the southern part of Connecticut one finds many graves of seafaring men. At Old Lyme is the grave of a Captain who died in 1800, at the age of thirty. His headstone says for him;

Not age, but God's decree
Has called me hence my Saviour's face to see.

And at Middle Haddam there is the grave of stout old Capt. John Hurlbut, between those of his two wives, on which one reads:

The Boreas blasts and Neptune's waves
Have toss'd me to and fro.
In spite of both, by God's decree
I harbour here below.

There is something fine about that last line—"I harbor here below." And this carries one back to the day, in the forties and thereabout, when thirty-seven sea Captains made their homes in that same small village of Middle Haddam. What a nautical air they gave to the place, coming and going as they were all the time, taking neighbors' sons with them on far cruises—yes, and neighbors' daughters, whom they married, too! The proper ambition of a boy there in those days was to become Captain of a clipper ship in the China trade—and it was comparatively easy, for it amounted to no more than climbing up the family tree. He made some voyager before the mast in his uncle's ships, became mate, and soon was master of a vessel in his own right. Indeed, the nautical flavor has not departed yet—but there are no more sea Captains.

It is at Middle Haddam, too, that some women's gravestones are conspicuous. There is one poor young wife who died at the age of twenty-two, and it is recorded of her that

Here lies food for
worms, the body of
Mary, wife of ——

And another, in which the rhetorician was at fault:

Since she occasionally resided
in this Town, she had many
trials through life, from
infirmity of body, but we
now trust she shares in the
righteousness of her Redeemer.

At Eastford is a stone which is ambiguous, to say the least. It is only by the inscriptions on two neighboring stones that the man it covers is saved from suspicion of bigamy. This is it:

Here lies ye Body
oF Capt. John
party. Husband
to Mrs. Sarah &
Mrs. Bridgit par-
ty. He Died in ye
66 year oF Age
Febvary ye 3 1746

Pomfret furnishes some sage reflections. Thus:

We are but dust
And die we must.

Again, some local bard was determined to tell, not alone who lay beneath the stone, but also who put the stone there:

Beneath this Stone the
parents last bequest
The dutious Son the
Faithful friend Doth rest.
Whose Courtious mind
was free of Envious pride,
Who liv'd Belov'd, and
much Lemented Died.
O' peacefull shade, this
humble verse receive,
Tis all the Tribute
that a Friend can Give.
Pope

These little rites a
stoney verse receive
Tis all a Father all a
friend can Give.

This one is noteworthy as showing the faith with which the body beneath it is supposed to await the day of resurrection:

This Stone Stands here
To Shew the Place
Where his Dust Lies
Not What he Was
When Saints aRise
That Day Will shew
The Part he Acted
Here Below.

But what is to be thought of a man who, in a time when to be outside the Church meant ostracism, dared entertain opinions such as are by implication credited to him on the next tombstone? He must have been a man of courage; we know he was a Captain of some kind; and it is safe to assume that he did not dictate his epitaph, as some of them did in the early day. He had no faith in the theory of the resurrection, or a life beyond the grave, apparently, for here is the inscription. Observe, it is not "sacred" to his memory:

Here Lyes ye Body of
Capt Joseph Craft Esqr.,
he Departed this Life
Jan. 23rd AD. 1754, in
ye 61st year of his Age
* * * * * * *
Ah fruitless Wish!
how are his Curtains
Drawn for a Long Evening
that Despairs ye Dawn.

It seems to have been a favorite conceit of the time long ago that anything supernatural was especially valuable in saving souls from the pit. The voice of one dead might have been expected to have moving powers, and hence it was that so many headstones made a personal appeal to the passer-by to turn into the narrow path of rectitude. Here is a warning from Somers:

Here is a voice directed here
To old and young & all;
That they be ready to appear
Whenever God shall call.

A companion to it is this:

Go not away till you have made
Thy God thy friend the grave thy bed,
Then chearful you may come again
And sleep with me among the deud.

At Saybrook is the grave of Mrs. Margaret Field, who died in 1820. The headstone says of her:

Meek in prosperity was she
And patient in adversity.

Another stone, raised over one who died suddenly, says:

——this
Monument stands erected
teaching the Traveller to
Remember a Sudden Fate
* * *
Without a moment's warning Death's
Angel Comes. Demands Dispatch there's
no Resistance, Telling your Wife or
Child that you must leave them tis
the Almighty's Will.

At Saybrook, also, is the grave of Miss Louisa Hart, who was nineteen when she died, in 1790. She was the daughter of Gen. William Hart of the Revolution, and one of that family of seven daughters of whom Saybrook to-day declares each was more beautiful than the others. The house where they lived is still standing on the main street of the village, and the front door swings open as wide as it did in the days when the two Commodores Perry, uncle and nephew, one after the other, wedded sisters here and came forth to the world, bride on arm, through the handsome portal. The spirit of the poetic literature of the day lives again and ever in the verse graven on her headstone:

Here, lovely Miss, thy dear remains we lay,
And weeping, render to the dust thy clay.
Like some fair flower by early Spring supplied,
That sweetly bloom'd, but ev'n in blooming died;
Yet Hope pursues thy soaring spirit's flight,
And Earth expects thee in the realms of light.

## MAN THE FLEET

**By Eric Mackay.**

From The London Daily Telegraph.

I.

Hark! a voice that from afar
Calls from fort and harbor bar,
Man the Fleet!
Loud and long and clear it rings,
As when some one boldly sings,
Fired with faith in noble things—
Man the Fleet!

II.

Deaf are those who cannot hear
England's cry from year to year,
Man the Fleet!
Blind are they who will not see
Why the Fates have kept us free—
Why we're strong, as men should be.
Man the Fleet!

III.

This the warning—this the shout—
Born of truths we cannot doubt,
Man the Fleet!
Keep the country's coast secure—
Launch the word that's loud and sure;
Keep the standard proud and pure!
Man the Fleet!

IV.

When our Nelson faced the foam
All his ships were glory's home.
Man the Fleet!
England hears his spirit call
O'er the wide and watery wall:
"Each for each, and God for all!"
Man the Fleet!

V.

Nelson's name is one with fame,
Sweet as song, and fair as flame.
Man the Fleet!
When he lived he waved on high
England's flag to sea and sky;
Now—though dead—he cannot die!
Man the Fleet!

VI.

His the frown that scared the foe,
His the sword that laid them low.
Man the Fleet!
His the glance that in the past
Saw, when skies were overcast,
England's star supreme at last!
Man the Fleet!

VII.

Red, and white, and blue as dawn
Gleams the flag we dote upon.
Man the Fleet!
And the sun, that's daily crowned
King of all the ocean round,
Loves our good ships where they bound.
Man the Fleet!

VIII.

None shall daunt us, east or west;
North or south shall none molest!
Man the Fleet!
Give the lie to those who fear!
Voice the cry, and make it clear—
Make it plain—that all must hear:
Man the Fleet!

### Will of Ferdinand de Lesseps.

From The London Daily News.

M. de Lesseps's will has been published. It is dated the 18th of May, 1889, while he was still the Grand Français. In writing his will he seems to have been fully conscious of this, and to have borne in mind the precept of "noblesse oblige." Having disposed of his fortune—a small one—in a few lines, he says: "As regards the cup of chiseled silver given to me by the Empress Eugénie, the antique horse and two busts in bronze from the ruins of Herculaneum, where my father, Minister President to the Queen of Etruria, carried out the first diggings, they are to remain in the family, in the care of Hélène, to go on after her to the eldest of my male descendants, or, failing any, to the National Museum." His eldest sons, Charles and Victor, are appointed guardians over the younger children. "They have given me," he says, "ever since their childhood, without a cloud, so many proofs of tenderness, good sense, and unswerving nobility that they will continue to maintain union in the family." In the third and last part of his will, M. de Lesseps desires that his title of Count, (which he had not used in his latter days) be kept up in the family. "I desire that my descendants, in the persons of the eldest sons, keep up the title of Count, conferred in 1815, on my father by Napoleon I., in recognition of his patriotism when he refused concurrently with Gen. Donzelot to give up Corfu to the British squadron until a French Commissioner, M. de Boulois, sent by Louis XVIII., should come to relieve him. In the meanwhile, he paid the garrison by drafts on his own banker in Paris. The amount of these drafts was refunded to him in French rentes, at their nominal par value, their market value being only 30, and as he was obliged to sell out, he was ruined."

### Why They Can't Spell.

From The Indianapolis Sentinel.

It is said that spelling correctly is a lost art in the city schools, where so much time is given to Fall festivals. Thanksgiving fêtes, Christmas entertainments, Washington's Birthday celebrations, Spring festivals, May Day and Decoration Day rites. The children are kept so busy learning poems and songs for these occasions and the teachers are so busy hunting up proper material that somehow there is but little time for teaching such an ordinary study as spelling. That is the reason a high school boy spelled agency, "ageshuncy," recently. Another high school boy asked to define and illustrate "antedates," said: "Antedates means going before. The policeman antedates the procession."

### Slaughter of the Deer in Montana.

From The Lewistown (Mon.) Democrat.

Deer are being slaughtered by the hundreds by hunters and Indians in the Bad Lands of the Missouri, and it will be but a few years when these pretty and harmless creatures will be as scarce as buffalo are. Percy Dorkings, who returned last Sunday from the Missouri River, reports that a band of Indians, in the short distance of forty miles, between the mouth of the Musselshell and Rocky Point, had killed 100 deer, and would have killed more had they not been run out of the country by the cowboys. Better laws for the protection of our large game should be passed at the coming session of the Legislature.

### Inventor of a Popular Phrase.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Many men have claimed to have invented the phrase, "Grand Old Man," as applied to Mr. Gladstone. Now it is suggested that G. O. M. may have originated with Mr. Bradlaugh. In the life of the late lamented member for Northampton, just issued, Mr. J. M. Robertson, referring to a speech which Mr. Bradlaugh made in Edinburgh in 1881, says: "In this particular speech he used the phrase, 'that grand old man,' of Mr. Gladstone." It was probably he who set the fashion."

### Great Cost of Deer Forests.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Deer forests are expensive luxuries. On the Glenquoich and Glengarry Forest, so long rented by Lord Burton, the yearly outlay for all purposes is £10,523, and during the last twenty-one years no less a sum than £221,000 has been spent upon it. On Guisachan Forest, the property of Lord Tweedmouth, there has been an annual outlay of £10,000, on that rented by Mr. Winans £13,077, and on the Duke of Portland's forest of Langwell and Braemore, £10,000 a year.

### Precept and Practice.

From The Denver (Col.) Republican.

It is a noteworthy fact that some prominent citizens who were very active in trying to induce the people of Colorado to burden themselves with a bonded debt of $1,500,000 in the recent election for the alleged purpose of helping the public school fund, have been themselves indebted to that fund for several years for lands purchased, and cannot even now be induced to pay either the principal or the interest of their debts.

# SAILORS AT THE MISSIONS

## At One They Got "Comfort Bags" and Tea and Cakes.

### LOTS OF GOOD DONE UNOBTRUSIVELY

**One Briny Salt Wished Old Neville of the Melanope Could See Him "Drinkin' Tay"—He Was Oversparred.**

Time was when seamen were regarded as the most friendless beings on earth, and it is by no means certain that, as a class, they are not actually so yet.

Tommy Atkins's jingling grievance,

I went to a theatre as sober as could be;
They give a drunk civilian room, but hadn't none for me,

could very well have been voiced by a sailorman.

As a rule, they find their warmest welcome in those institutions called boarding houses, where is heard the oft-told mandate, "Get up, Jack, let John sit down," to sailors a familiar version of the rule to welcome the coming and speed the parting guests.

Much lately has been done, however, to ameliorate the condition of the seamen, and one result of this effort could have been seen last night at the various missions which have been organized especially for the seaman's benefit.

The unpretentious little hall which fronts westward at the corner of Tenth and Washington Streets was crowded with half a hundred men from many countries. The deal tables which ordinarily occupy the centre of the hall were piled, pyramid fashion, in one corner, to make room for rows of chairs which faced the rear end of the apartment.

A little Christmas tree, with a few modest candles and a dozen or so bits of bright-hued paper, gave a touch of gayety and grace to the quiet and sombre hall.

The rough-coated toilers of the sea began to straggle in about 7:30 o'clock. The sweet-faced Secretary of the association, Miss Emma Bangs, greeted each with a cordial handclasp and a pleasant word. The seats were soon filled, and then there was an address by Missionary C. E. Wilson.

He hinted at a surprise for those present. This took the shape of small "comfort bags," one of which was presented to each man.

The useful little gifts were supplemented by presents of knitted articles, and then refreshments, consisting of tea and cakes, were served.

From the conversation of some of the recipients of these kindly little attentions, a reporter for The New-York Times gathered that this unhonored and unsung mission was doing much good in its unobtrusive way.

"It's old Neville of the Melanope I would like to see me now," was the regretful wish of a broad-shouldered, leathery-skinned mariner, whose throat was encircled by a muffler and whose cap was tucked under his arm.

He looked doubtfully at the cake when it was offered to him, and was as awkward with his tea-drinking as a landsman is with a marline spike.

"It's him I say I would like for to see me now, drinking tay in a respectable manshun like this, and this on a Christmas night. An' highsterrickly sober. There is the rale wonder of it. It's oversparred I was last Christmas, and choking mad with thirst the one before that, an' look at me now."

And the reformed mariner spilled the rest of his cup of tea down his neighbor's boot leg, chewed meditatively on the end of his grizzled mustache, and lent himself to introspection.

In the motley crowd and clad in the motley garb of the unpretentious stoker, was a sallow-faced young man, who had something to say about the mission, and the good of it.

To the reporter he confessed that he had never looked too lovingly upon strong waters, but that he was in a fair way of forming an acquantance in that direction when he found his way into the mission. He had friends, had this stoker man, and they were not in New-York. Absence from them had rendered him fonder and he often wanted to write to them about it, but found it necessary, in order to get the use of a table, to buy a drink in a saloon.

The mission, he explained, now offers facilities for letter writing, and he pointed to the tables in the corner, whereon doubtless many epistles to home folks have been painfully indited.

Other seafaring folks, who are now in harbor, and whose ideas of celebrating the day lay not in the direction of attendance upon missions, enjoyed themselves in various other ways. An afternoon tea, which is not recorded in the society columns, was given by the Battery boatmen in that pre-empted section of the Barge Office Annex which is known to them as "Camp Low."

Camp Low's furniture and surroundings consist of a tent spread from one angle of the inner wall of the annex, and a few seats improvised out of boards and barrels.

"Pegleg" O'Neil presided, and "Blind" Whalen, known of all shipping men, was master of ceremonies.

Along South Street, where the big sailing ships congregate, a conspicuous absence of flag decoration was noticeable. None of the ships had any extra bunting displayed, and only a few had their colors and house flags waving.

Several steamships reached port yesterday in time to land their passengers for Christmas dinner ashore. Among these was the Irrawaddy, from Port of Spain, Trinidad. Capt. Legg, who commands the vessel, notified his agents here on the date of departure, that while the ship was not due until to-day he meant to bring her into port on Christmas if it was in her engines to do it. It was. The vessel reached Quarantine last night just three minutes before sundown.

### How She Allured Cowboys to the Polls.

From The Chicago Times.

Those who may have imagined that the women politicians of the country would not prove resourceful in practical electioneering will be interested in knowing how Miss Estelle Reel, formerly of Ohio, carried the State of Wyoming in her canvass for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Miss Reel is not only young, (twenty-seven,) but charming. Being nominated upon the Republican ticket, she determined to lead the same and did so. Now, in Wyoming the voting places are few and far between, so the woman candidate adopted an original plan of bringing the cowboys to the front. She procured a list of addresses and an immense stock of the daintiest stationery and a corresponding supply of photographs of herself. Inclosing the picture with a graceful personal appeal to every known and unknown friend, she induced the rough riders of the State to travel, in many cases, as much as fifty miles, to vote for the pretty girl who thus honored them. Miss Reel is said to be the most delightful kind of a woman, and has designs on still higher positions within the gift of the people.

### Chicago, 24; Leland Stanford, 4.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—The Chicago University football team, under the Captaincy of Prof. Stagg, to-day defeated the Stanford University eleven by a score of 24 to 4. Stanford was outplayed at all points, and only managed to score on a miserable error. The team work of the Chicagos was excellent, their interference evoking great applause.

The Stanford eleven was apparently not in good form, while the Chicago team was in the pink of condition. Neither side scored in the first half, but in the second the Chicagos woke up and won as they pleased. The game was free from rough play.

## BATTLED WITH AN ENTIRE FAMILY

### A Boston Policeman Interferes in a Family Brawl and Receives Serious Injuries in Consequence.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—Patrolman David E. Prince of South Boston has a broken wrist and injuries which may result in the loss of his left eye as the outcome of a fight that he had early this morning with Michael Coleman and his family at their home on I Street.

The officer was attracted by a woman's cries, and on entering the house found a general row in progress, with John Coleman, a son, brutally kicking another member of the family.

As soon as the officer's presence was discovered all set upon him. The light was extinguished, and finally the others left the room, locking the door, leaving Prince and John Coleman fighting. Prince was unable to reach either his club or revolver, but at last freed himself and started for another door, where he was hit in the eye with a kerosene lamp thrown by Coleman's fifteen-year-old sister Mary. He was knocked down. Then he was again pounced upon, but after another struggle succeeded in drawing his revolver and making John a prisoner, taking him to the station.

The officer had scarcely reached the station before he fell unconscious, but soon rallied sufficiently to tell his story. Officers were sent to the Coleman house, where they found Michael Coleman and two daughters awaiting them behind barricaded doors. These were broken down. Michael's revolver, with which he attempted to shoot the officers, was knocked from his hand, and all were taken to the station.

## ASTRONOMER PROCTOR'S DAUGHTERS

### The Younger Shows Much Talent in Very Many Directions.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Miss Agnes Proctor, daughter of Richard Proctor, arrived in Chicago Friday to spend her holidays with friends. Proctor, like many another great man before him, died, leaving no large amount of this world's goods behind him. His daughter Mary is making a name for herself by following in the footsteps of her illustrious father. Her lectures on astronomy for children, begun under the auspices of the World's Fair congresses, met with success everywhere. She is now in Washington, where she is preparing a more elaborate course for grown people. Having developed a taste for the "heavenly science" beyond even her own expectations, she bids fair to rival her father in her researches.

Agnes is a young daughter, only recently out of school in Munich, Germany, in fact—and until now has been overshadowed by the maturer genius of her father and sister. But she is a brilliant girl, and has been pursuing a course in music and art in Munich. She is already an accomplished violinist, while her success in art has been so great her teachers have begged her to give up music and devote herself exclusively to painting. As yet, she is wavering between the two, loving neither art less nor music more, unwilling to give up the one or exclude the other. Besides the violin, she plays the piano, guitar, and mandolin, and is a successful teacher of all these instruments in a college in Kansas City.

Between lessons she spends every leisure moment at her easel; far unlike many talented people, she is an indefatigable worker. Miss Proctor in appearance is strikingly like her father, and any one who is familiar with his pictures at once would recognize in her the same broad squareness of jaw, evidence of an indomitable will. She has dark, hazel eyes, with a decidedly greenish tinge. Her hair, wavy and abundant, is what artists call burnt umber. She is petite and vivacious, and, although she was born in England, has spent the major portion of her short life in this country, and prides herself on being very much American.

### The Empress Josephine.

After her separation from Napoleon, Josephine enjoyed the advantage of an empty title, and was allowed a liberal income; but she must have suffered deeply. Her kindness toward all around her, even to the most humble servant in her household, shows the amiability and tenderness of her character.

On one occasion, when a wandering musician came to Navarre, where she resided, and asked leave to perform by himself a quartet in her presence, she readily gave her consent; and, when her ladies began to ridicule the poor man's absurd figure and meagre countenance, she rebuked them in the following language: "Ladies, you are very young, and you may be excused for laughing at ridiculous things wherever you find them. With respect to myself, I should have been exceedingly unhappy could anything else have struck my attention except the extreme wretchedness of this poor man, who took so much pains to please me at a time when he was dying with hunger." She then ordered supper for the unfortunate musician, and desired that ten napoleons should be given to him.

Among the noble characteristics of Josephine was her freedom from personal vindictiveness. She fully forgave Napoleon for the wrong he had done her. She expressed a strong desire to see his little son, the King of Rome, and when, at a later period, Napoleon gratified her wish, she exhibited almost a mother's tenderness toward the boy. She wrote to Napoleon about her interview with the child in language too natural and touching to be deemed affected: "How great was my delight at pressing the young Prince to my heart! How happy I felt at beholding the blooming health of his countenance, at seeing the satisfaction pictured in yours whilst engaged in contemplating us both! Methought I was no stranger to this child; and whilst he was loading me with the most endearing caresses, I quite forgot I was not his mother! I no longer envied the fate of any other being; mine appeared to surpass the felicity reserved for poor mortals."—The Westminster Review.

### The Commercial Port of Pekin.

For a place boasting close upon a million inhabitants, Tien-Tsin is not very large, especially if allowance be made for the granaries with which it abounds. It is the commercial port of Pekin, and in it are stored vast quantities of wheat, rice, millet, textiles, and prepared meats, which come up from the south by way of the Grand Canal to supply the teeming millions of Northern China with the means of subsistence. It is the city next in importance to the capital in all this part of the empire. Being Chinese, it is eminently Chinese, only, in the matter of dirt and squalor, a trifle "more so," as our American friends would put it. The mud and bamboo houses are one-storyed, and lie huddled together without the least semblance of arrangement. The Lord only knows how the families who inhabit these places manage to find room to eat and sleep and have their being in them.

The streets, like all other streets in all other Chinese towns, are unpaved and unlevel. A cart with springs would come to grief on them in a quarter of an hour, for the ruts are sometimes feet deep. They are made the receptacles for the refuse of all the houses lying along the route, and there are no night-soil contractors to abate the nuisance. Something of the nature of a cleansing process is effected by the rains which come regularly at the fag end of the Summer. In the wet season the streets are small rivers. In the dry season they are many inches deep with dust, and give birth to most of the foul epidemics under the sun. Now and again the cholera comes. The smallpox is there practically all the year round, and the number of people whose faces are scarred deep by its ravages is a standing wonder to the unsophisticated traveler from the sanitary cities of the West.—The Fortnightly Review.

### Carlyle, "Warts and All."

Froude thought Newman had the intellect of a Caesar; Carlyle, he tells us, declared that Newman had the brain of a rabbit. Froude admired Charles Lamb above all English writers; Carlyle describes "Elia" and his poor sister in words that are harrowing to most of us to read. But as a conscientious biographer, intrusted with all the papers and documents, Froude decided, and rightly, that Carlyle must appear, "warts and all." And when he had given us his portrait, with these disfigurements, he told us in all sincerity that it was the portrait of the noblest human being he had ever known.—The National Review.

## ABOUT THE ANCIENTS.

According to the old Chinese annals, the Emperor once every year plowed a field and sowed grain, recalling and honoring the agricultural habits of his people. If Egyptologists have rightly interpreted the belief of the Nilotic people, the Egyptian considered that the realm of bliss was an arable country of great fertility, but still requiring that man after his death in his new state should plant, sow, and irrigate the fields. But a great dignitary when alive had never soiled his hands with earth clods. He did not know how to plant or sow. What was he to do with the new country, when Osiris carried him thither? Ermin thus explains the innumerable small figures made of wood or terracotta, found on boxes, or buried by the side of the master. When awaked from their long sleep, these little effigies were to go straight to work, and moil and toil for their master. The curious thing here is the fixed character of caste. The master was the master for all time, and the fellah or inferior was born to serve him, not only in this world, but in the next, for an eternity. The point of resemblance between Chinese and Egyptians, as to agriculture, and the high estimation it was held in, are not to be overlooked.

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What might have been the mental possibilities of man in the long past? Take, for instance, his arithmetical capabilities. It is not supposable that the very early man was well up in figures. The comparative arithmetical ignorance of certain savage tribes of to-day has been presented rather more conspicuously than their proficiency. A psychological inquiry directed toward man in the remote past must escape us. Even to-day, with the subjects before us, and a Charcot laboratory in the Sorbonne, resultants are vague and uncertain. We do know, however, that the memory of the savage is singularly acute and his imitative power strong. If there were no Arabic or other characters, such as we call figures, primitive man must have exercised some mental arithmetic. Figuring it up in his head, a warrior knew not vaguely, but positively, that with his fifteen followers he was the superior force to the enemy who had only twelve, by exactly three. Francis Galton, in Nature, studying M. Alfred Binet, concludes that the power of mental calculation—"figuring in your head"—is by no means the accompaniment of high culture, and that with few exceptions it is not an inherited gift. If there were no "inglorious Miltons," neither were there La Places in the past. An acquaintance with archaeology inclines us to wonder at man's mental proficiency in the dawn of history. A contemptuous student of the past never rises to the proper level of his subject.

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In Mrs. F. A. Steels's "Tales of the Punjab" are stories taken from the mouths of the natives. Some of them, the most arid of folk-lorists would be pleased with. By an "arid folk-lorists" is meant the regulation student, who damping his emotional side, simply dissects the story as would an atonomist a subject. We all know about that out-and-out Princess who at once showed her aristocratic bringing up by finding fault with the single dry pea she found in her couch. In the Punjab tales the swans of the great Lake Mansarobar will only feed on seed pearl, and, one pierced pearl having been offered them, they preferred starvation. In the same story, "The King Who was Fried," because King Bikramajit liberated the swans from captivity, he was held in higher esteem than was King Karan, who every day gave away a hundred weight of gold in charity to the poor. We see here the same idea as is carried out by the Chinese to-day, the liberating of caged birds considered as a pious work. There are many curious indications found in folk-lore, and we must respect them, for they were "told at the sunrise of the world, and will be told in its sunset."

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Some years ago, American stone arrowheads, mounted in gold or silver, were worn as brooches by our women. This fashion simply followed that of the Etruscans. In Etruscan tombs are found rich necklaces with an arrowhead or more in them, which served for charms. Stone axes, with Runic inscriptions, have been noted. They were worn because it was supposed they insured victory. Why men of the bronze or iron age invested the stone implements of a race which had gone before them with marvelous powers Mr. Tyler thus explains: "It is the continuation of old customs in the midst of new and completely modified conditions of society." Reverence for stones shows "the persistence of ancient religious practices long after the practices have disappeared from the ordinary acts of life."

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Following that human tendency which is given to any material object of unknown origin a supernatural deprivation, in the Abruzzi the peasants call the flint arrowheads they find "lingue di San Paola," or tongues of St. Paul, and M. Joly writes that they fall on their knees before them. Such vestiges of primitive man the Italian mother hangs around her baby's neck, attributing great virtues to them. The Romans believed the same thing, and so it is a transmitted superstition. In old Germany the stone hammers had a curious usage given to them. They were supposed to be available as hammers to serve the dead, so that they might knock with them against the gates of purgatory and gain an entrance or an exit. The Breton peasant, M. Joly writes, has the most abiding faith in stone arrowheads, which he calls "moensourars, or lightning stones." He puts the stone in a bucket of water, and then gives the water to his sheep, satisfied that it keeps them in good condition.

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How primitive man made an eye in his needle or bodkin presents no difficulties. Sir John Evans pierced regular holes in bone by means of an original flint drill. But to make a hole in such a hard substance as diorite, jade, or serpentine required no small amount of skill and an endless patience. There must have been two methods. If the material to be bored was not of great thickness, the hole was pierced directly from side to side. The other way, with a thicker object, was decidedly ingenious, and we can understand it to-day, because in many collections there are the unfinished specimens. We see in such abandoned work two cylindrical plugs on the two sides, surrounded by circular grooves. These plugs must be the cores made by some cutting tool. This tool was probably, in American objects, a reed. The workman used sand and water, and turned the reed, grinding out the stone. It was like our circular diamond drill. It is not impossible that the primitive craftsman found emery or corundum, and so hastened his work. He showed uncommon skill in locating the exact point on the opposite side, where the hole was to come through. Sometimes a prentice hand must have tried it, for we find implements where he has blundered. Then the spoiled piece was thrown aside. It was not up to standard.

### Prof. Froude's Property.

From The London Figaro.

The late Prof. Froude has "cut up" better than any historian since Macaulay. The total value of his property, which, I am told, is about £60,000, is in marked contrast to the estate of his ancient enemy, Prof. Freeman, which only figured out at £5,041. There would seem to be something in a picturesque style and a robust literary conscience after all. Mr. Froude got into hot water through some of the highly-flavored Carlyle correspondence which he published, but the fact that he has ordered in his will that a holocaust should be made of the remaining Carlyle letters and manuscripts seems to indicate that he could have startled the world still more had he chosen.

## THE BROOKS COUNTY WAR IS ENDED

### Videttes Find Everything Peaceful and Return to Their Homes—Lynching Generally Condemned.

QUITMAN, Ga., Dec. 25.—The

# ENGLISH VIEW OF THE GIFT

## Constructions of the Yachting Document That Caused Much Trouble.

## CALLED TAUTOLOGICAL AND OBSCURE

### The London Times Says the Deed of Gift Is Not Calculated to Encourage Sportsmanlike Competition.

The negotiations that have been going on between the Royal Yacht Squadron and the New-York Yacht Club have attracted as much comment on the other side as they have in this country. The following is an article from The London Times:

The question whether an attempt will be made in 1895 to wrest the America's Cup out of American hands is now in a critical condition, and the lines which follow are written with the object of showing precisely what the salient features of the crisis are and with whom the responsibility for the existence of the crisis lies. It may be added, once and for all, that they are written on the highest authority.

To an understanding of the difficulties which have arisen—and from a legal point of view they are very serious—a survey of the history of the America's Cup is absolutely necessary, and it may be said at once that this history, although not nearly so interesting as the accounts of the classic races, proves conclusively that in sportsmanlike desire for a fair race at any cost the champions of Great Britain from time to time have not been behind, but rather before, their rivals in the United States.

"Trouble began," to use an American turn of phrase, in the year 1887, after the meeting of the Volunteer and the Thistle had taken place. Then the governing facts of the situation were that, for some reason or other, the existing deed of gift was not satisfactory to the New-York Yacht Club, and that, of the original donors, Mr. Schuyler was the only survivor. It was arranged accordingly, at the instance of the New-York Yacht Club, that the cup should be handed over to Mr. Schuyler, and that he should present it again to the New-York Yacht Club upon the terms of a trust deed; and it is round two clauses of that trust deed, which are, if anything, contradictory, and, if not contradictory, meaningless, that the present dispute has arisen. The first of them is what is called the "mutual-agreement clause, and runs in the following words:

"The club challenging for the cup and the club holding the same may, by mutual consent, make any arrangement satisfactory to both as to dates, courses, number of trials, sailing regulations, and any and all other conditions of the match, in which case the ten months' notice may be waived."

The second material clause, which comes near the end of the instrument, and contains the "receipt" difficulty, is in the following terms:

"And the said party of the second part (scilicet, the New-York Yacht Club,) hereby accepts the said cup subject to the said trust, terms, and conditions, and hereby covenants and agrees to and with the said party of the first part (Mr. Schuyler, to wit,) that it will faithfully and fully see that the foregoing conditions are fully observed and complied with by any contestant for the said cup during the holding thereof by, it, and that it will assign, transfer, and deliver the said cup to the foreign yacht club whose representative yacht shall have won the same in accordance with the foregoing terms and conditions, provided the said foreign club shall by instrument in writing lawfully executed enter with the said party of the second part into the like covenants as are herein entered into by it, such instrument to contain a like provision for the successive assignees to enter into the same covenants with their respective assignors, and to be executed in duplicate," &c.

This tautological, obscure, and self-contradictory document appears to have given great satisfaction to the New-York Yacht Club, by which it was dispatched, with a flourish of trumpets, to the principal yacht clubs of the world. The recipients of the missive, however, were of the contrary opinion, and that opinion was expressed courteously, but in a manner which left no room for doubt, by the Royal London Yacht Club and the Yacht Racing Association. These bodies, in fact, thought that the conditions embodied in the deed, particularly those relating to dimensions and notice, were not calculated to encourage sportsmanlike competition.

And the result was that, until the idea of building the first Valkyrie came to Lord Dunraven, the cup remained in American hands without challenge made. The challenge issued in connection with the first Valkyrie was framed in a mistaken belief that a challenge similar to that which had preceded the meeting of the Thistle and the Volunteer would be accepted; and acceptance went so far that the vessel had been ordered and designed and was in process of construction when the Royal Yacht Squadron, the challenging club, received a letter from New-York stating that the challenge was accepted on the terms which had governed the Thistle and Volunteer match, but that the cup, if won by the challenger, must be held strictly in accordance with the new deed of gift of 1887. The Royal Yacht Squadron did not see its way (after a committee had considered the subject and given its reasons) to hold Lord Dunraven to terms other than those of his challenge or to bind itself, as was desired; so the match fell through, and the first Valkyrie never sailed in the races for which she was built expressly.

During the whole of this time there was a substantial difference between the New-York Yacht Club and the Royal Yacht Squadron as to the construction of the deed of gift, the former club holding that the effect of the mutual agreement clause, cited above, was that the contending clubs could enter into any agreement that was convenient, and disregard the rest of the instrument, while the latter club was unable to accept that construction as being sufficiently certain to justify action. Then, in 1892, began the long correspondence which related to the challenge with which the name of the second Valkyrie was connected, and a form of challenge was agreed upon eventually. It contained this proviso in Paragraph 3:

It is to be understood and agreed that should the cup come into the custody of a British yacht club it should be held subject to a challenge on precisely similar terms to those contained in this challenge, provided always that such club shall not refuse a challenge according to the conditions laid down in the deed of 1887.

This clearly was a very different matter from holding the cup simply on the conditions of the deed. On the basis of this challenge, the second Valkyrie met the Vigilant, and was defeated by her, and Lord Dunraven found, when he was in New-York, that, far from any dissatisfaction being expressed, there was a general feeling of satisfaction that a reasonable basis for the competition had been found. In these circumstances it never occurred to Lord Dunraven, when he was considering the question of a third attempt, that there would or could be any objection to a challenge identical with that which he had issued in 1892; but before the challenge of this year was issued he had some correspondence with Mr. Oddie of New-York touching minor details, in the course of which some of his requests were met and others were declined.

Nevertheless, on Dec. 2, the challenge, in the same terms as were used in 1892, was issued by the Royal Yacht Squadron, and the result was, first, a reply by letter, and then a somewhat astonishing telegram of Dec. 10: "Can agree to no condition as to holding the cup. If challenging club will sign a receipt for the cup as provided in deed of 1887, we will accept." This was no doubt done under legal advice, as to the effect of the deed, which is calculated to be an obstacle to generosity on their part. Lord Dunraven has replied that he has referred the matter to the Royal Yacht Squadron, as personally he has no power in the matter. To call a full committee meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron—if that be necessary—would require a fortnight's notice, and there would doubtless be delay over subsequent correspondence, but, in the meanwhile, Lord Dunraven naturally cannot help feeling that the position is identical with that which came about in the case of the first Valkyrie, and that the question whether there is to be a race or not lies very much in the hands of the Americans.

Now, as then, he is anxious to make a race either for the America's Cup or for some other prize, so long as his opponent is the same vessel which would have represented America for the America's Cup. But he made that offer, and another, in the case of the first Valkyrie, and it was refused. Nor is Lord Dunraven unlikely to feel that the American objection as to shortening the notice is without substance, seeing that they have nothing to do save build and fit out on the other side of the Atlantic, while he must build and try his vessel here, strip her, rig her with jury masts, sail her across the Atlantic, and fit her out again before he can take part in the race for the America's Cup. Finally, there has been a suggestion that the challenge should be issued by another club, but of this Lord Dunraven will not hear, nor is there a reputable yacht club in the kingdom which would dream of flying in the face of the Royal Yacht Squadron and the Yacht Racing Association.

## NEWS OF YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

—The big cutter designed by Will Fife, Jr., for Mr. Walker is progressing fast at Inglis's yard at Gourock. She has a long drawn out forebody much resembling that of the Vigilant. Her dimensions are about 127 feet over all, 87 feet on the water line, 25 feet beam, and 15 feet 6 inches draught. Her main boom will be 95 feet long. The new boat will be named Ailsa.

—It is said that if a cup race is arranged, the Prince of Wales's skipper, Capt. Carter, will bring the English boat over and race her here.

—Capt. Sherlock expects to sail with the schooner yacht Yampa for the Mediterranean the first week in January.

—The White Ladye, steam yacht, chartered by Ogden Goelet, is cruising on the Mediterranean.

—Arthur Binney has an order for a knockabout for James Russell, for use on Buzzard's Bay.

—The Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia is fitting out at Cowes for the Mediterranean.

## FLOYD WINS A PIG.

### Strong Birds at the Dexter Park Holiday Shoot.

Perfect weather failed to bring a large crowd to the shoot at Dexter Park yesterday. The experts who remained at home missed a finer lot of birds than is often put in the traps, nine out of ten of them being strong fliers, with many beautiful "twisters," not a few of which got away.

J. A. Elliott did some pretty shooting, but managed to lose one bird, which fell dead out of bounds.

For the last event Proprietor Miller offered a small pig, which was to go to the winner of the sweep. Elliott, Floyd, and Gehring each killed five straight birds, and, as the former said he would not know what to do with the little rooter should he win it, Floyd and Gehring shot a miss-and-out race for the animal, which Floyd won.

The following are the results of the shoots:

Sweepstakes of $3 Each, at Five Birds; Miss and Out.—Thompson, (28 yards,) 4; Passmore, (28 yards,) 3; Floyd, (28 yards,) 5; Bowen, (28 yards,) 4; Elliott, (30 yards,) 5.

Sweepstakes; Same Conditions.—Elliott, (30 yards,) 4; Floyd, (28 yards,) 2; Lotz, (30 yards,) 1; Pfaender, (28 yards,) 4.

Sweepstakes; Same Conditions.—Elliott, (30 yards,) 5; Lotz, (30 yards,) 3; Pfaender, (28 yards,) 4; Metz, (28 yards,) 3; Gehring, (28 yards,) 3; Burtell, (28 yards,) 1.

Sweepstakes; Same Conditions.—Elliott, (30 yards,) 5; Floyd, (28 yards,) 5; Lotz, (30 yards,) 4; Pfaender, (28 yards,) 5; Gehring, (28 yards,) 5; Jones, (28 yards,) 1; Delbfsen, (28 yards,) 3.

Sweepstakes; Same Conditions.—Elliott, (30 yards,) 5; Floyd, (28 yards,) 5; Gehring, (28 yards,) 5; Delbfsen, (28 yards,) 4; Shortmeyer, (28 yards,) 4.

### Rahway Gun Club Shoot.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 25.—The Rahway Gun Club held its last shoot of the season to-day on the grounds adjoining the Union County Roadsters' track. A large crowd of sightseers was present to watch the sport. The club was divided into two sections, Messrs. Mead and Cushner acting as Captains of the respective teams.

The birds were very gamy, and on account of the wind, high scores were at a premium.

Following is the score:

Mead killed 7, missed 3; Porter killed 7, missed 3; Daly killed 4, missed 6; Wilson killed 8, missed 7; Paternall killed 5, missed 5; Clark killed 8, missed 2. Total killed, 34; missed, 26.

Cushner killed 5, missed 5; Crane killed 7, missed 3; Halliday killed 6, missed 4; Hermes killed 1, missed 9; Acken killed 6, missed 4; Marsh killed 4, missed 6. Total killed, 29; missed, 31.

### Monmouth Hunt Club Run.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 25.—A fine drag hunt took place at Tinton Falls this afternoon, those taking part being members of the Monmouth and Meadowbrook Hunt Clubs, including Dr. Edwin Field, Mr. and Miss Cameron, P. F. Collier, James Blute, Thomas S. Field, Col. Stevens, and Miss Stevens, W. S. Jones, and Ted Connors. The hunt started at the falls and the hunters rode above Colt's Neck and back to near the starting point. Dr. Field was first in, and received the prize. Mr. Cameron sustained four falls, and his face was somewhat scratched, but otherwise he was not hurt.

### "Phil" Daly, Jr., Wins a Shoot.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 25.—The Riverside Gun Club held a shoot this afternoon. Only one event was shot, a sweep at 100 blue rocks, $5 entrance, rapid-fire system. The winner was Phil Daly, Jr., of Long Branch, who scored 85. The other shooters and their scores were: Albert Ivins, 83; Oscar Hesse, 74; James Cooper, Jr., 69; John S. Hoey, 64.

## NATIONAL GOLF ASSOCIATION.

### Officers Elected and Two Tournaments Decided Upon.

The organization of a National Golf Association by the following representatives of leading clubs: St. Andrew's Golf Club of Yonkers, H. O. Tallmadge and John Reid; Newport Golf Club, Theodore A. Havemeyer and Winthrop Rutherfurd; Shinnecock Club of Southampton, L. I., Gen. I. H. Barber and Samuel L. Parrish; Chicago Golf Club of Chicago, Charles Blair Macdonald and J. A. Ryerson; Boston Country Club of Brookline, Mass., Laurence B. Curtis and Philip S. Sears; at a meeting at the Calumet Club, will settle all questions of championships.

Last Fall there were several tournaments and several champions, some of whom claimed the championship of the United States or America. As there was no regular organization to regulate the matter, confusion resulted.

The new association will invite other golf clubs to join, and will hold two national tournaments, one for amateurs only and the second open to both professionals and amateurs.

The officers of the new organization are: President—Theodore A. Havemeyer; First Vice President—Laurence B. Curtis; Second Vice President—C. B. Macdonald; Treasurer—Samuel L. Parrish; Secretary—H. O. Tallmadge.

A special committee, consisting of Gen. I. H. Barber of the Shinnecock Club, John Reid of the St. Andrew's Club, and C. B. Macdonald of the Chicago Club were appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws, and to report on playing rules for the holding of the amateur and open championships.

## PLAYED A TIE GAME.

### Columbia Athletes and Union College Each Scored a Goal.

| Union College. | Position. | Columbia A. C. |
|---|---|---|
| Pollock | left end | Carter |
| Palmer | left tackle | Saunders |
| Blodgett | left guard | Ranler |
| Terry | center | Capen |
| Sweetland | right guard | Dickinson |
| Peters | right tackle | Capt. Wells |
| Mallery | right end | Sefton |
| Capt. Brown | quarter back | Phil King |
| Baker | left half back | Barnard |
| Myers | right half back | S. Johnson |
| Richards (Cowe) | full back | Clark |

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Union College and Columbia Athletic Club played a tie game on the gridiron here to-day, the halves being of twenty-five minutes' duration. Union made the first goal in seven minutes, the ball remaining near the middle of the field during the remainder of the half.

Columbia tied the score in the first ten minutes of the second half, and although her quarter back, "Phil" King, made two great runs, which were the most brilliant features of the game, Union's defense was impregnable. The play was exceedingly rough throughout, and marked by frequent "slugging," but on account of the soft ground there were no serious casualties. Frank Butterworth was referee.

### Red Bank, 18; Seabright, 0.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 25.—The Red Bank and Seabright football teams played a game here to-day, resulting in a victory for the former by the score of 18 to 0.

## BELLEVILLE WHEELMEN'S HOME.

### A New Clubhouse to be Built at Once—Thriving Organization.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., Dec. 25.—The Belleville Wheelmen, who are considered one of the most successful cycling organizations in Essex County, are soon to have a clubhouse of their own, which is to be built at Washington Avenue and Academy Street, on a lot 40 by 100 feet in dimensions, recently purchased by the club. Plans have been accepted, and provide for a pretty frame structure, with a broad Gothic veranda in front.

On the first floor will be a hall, fifty-six by thirty-eight feet in dimensions, and with a seating capacity of 400. There will be small reception rooms on each side of the hall, and the club-room, or parlor for members, will take up the second floor, which will only extend over part of the building. There will also be a little turret chamber on a third, or attic floor. There is to be a sort of platform, fenced in by a railing on the roof, upon which the cyclers may assemble on special occasions. In the basement will be the bowling alleys, two in number; the wheel room, kitchen, and boiler room. The building will be well lighted, and will be finished throughout with North Carolina pine.

The Belleville Wheelmen organized on Oct. 3, 1891, in the office of Dr. C. H. Winans, and elected these officers: President—W. H. Taylor; Vice President—Dr. C. H. Winans; Secretary—J. M. Watson, Jr.; Treasurer—N. Streeter. Since then the club has grown rapidly. At first meetings were held in the Passaic Truck Company's house, but soon the need of more commodious quarters grew apparent, and the old stone house in Main Street was rented by the club, after it had become incorporated, and it has proved a very pleasant clubhouse, although too small for its present needs. One of the provisions of the club's constitution is that none but those owning wheels shall be admitted to membership.

The present officers of the Belleville Wheelmen are: President—W. H. Taylor; Vice President—S. P. Denison; Secretary—J. B. Ashworth; Treasurer—Frank Ramsen; Captain—W. D. Smith.

### Winder's Proposed Long Ride.

The newest idea in cycling "records," and one which strikes most wheelmen as being just a bit queer, is that advanced by "Tom" Winder of Warsaw, Ind. Winder proposes to make a trip along the coast and border line of the United States, estimated—via circuitous country roads—at 21,600 miles, in 300 consecutive days, or a daily average of seventy-two miles, crossing 33 States and Territories, 220 counties; visiting 2,984 cities, towns, and villages, and registering at 76 points en route. The start will be made from New-Orleans on Feb. 4, 1895, going west, so that the entire trip can be made in warm weather. The following places have been selected as registering points: New-Orleans, Lake Charles, La.; Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, Brackettsville, Fort Davis, Fort Quitman, El Paso, Texas; Deming, New-Mexico; Fort Buchanan, Tucson, Yuma, Arizona; Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento, Chico, Hornbrook, Cal.; Jacksonville, Salem, Portland, Oregon; Kalama, Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, Washington, Bonner's Ferry, Idaho; Fort Assiniboin, Fort Browning, Poplar Creek Agency, Mon.; Fort Buford, Fort Totten, N. D.; Crookston, Duluth, Minn.; Ashland, Wis.; Marquette, Mackinaw, Saginaw, Detroit, Mich.; Toledo, Cleveland, Ohio; Erie, Penn.; Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Coopersville, N. Y.; East Swanton, Richford, Vt.; Gorham, Portsmouth, N. H.; Bangor, Belfast, Augusta, Portland, Me.; Boston, Mass.; Providence, Newport, R. I.; New-London, New-Haven, Conn.; New-York City, Jersey City, May's Landing, N. J.; Wilmington, Del.; Baltimore, Annapolis, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Richmond, Suffolk, Va.; Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville, Tallahasee, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; Mississippi City, Miss., and again at New-Orleans.

### To Hunt for Frank Lenz.

The United States Government has taken action in the case of Frank Lenz, the Pittsburg cyclist who is supposed to be a captive or dangerously ill in Asiatic Turkey. A commission will soon leave this country to hunt for the missing man, and, if possible, his fate will be determined. Lenz's parents are frantic with grief and his clubmates in Pittsburg are raising a fund to be used in tracing him. Lenz was on his way around the world, and up to the point where he was reported missing had been very fortunate in his travels. The expense of the commission will be charged to the State of Pennsylvania.

### Boonton Wheelmen Entertained.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 25.—The Union County Roadsters entertained the Boonton band and the members of the Boonton Bicycle Club to-day. The band and the wheelmen came to Rahway as the guests of George Martin, who entertained them at dinner. Several prominent citizens were serenaded, after which the clubhouse of the Roadsters was visited.

There they remained for two hours, and thoroughly enjoyed themselves with music and singing. Dr. Holmes, President of the Roadsters, addressed the visitors at some length.

### Will Not Be a Candidate.

A prominent cyclist in this city received a letter from Chairman Howard E. Raymond of the Racing Board yesterday in which that popular official stated that under no circumstances whatever would he stand as a candidate for the Presidency of the League of American Wheelmen. He further said that the use of his name in that connection had never been authorized by him. Mr. Raymond is much pleased with Chicago, and adds that it is a great city for cycling and cyclists.

### Rivierre's Cycle Record.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Rivierre, the cyclist, has just covered 1,000 kilometers (621 miles) in 34:58:38, beating Stephane's record by 5 hours.

## AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The proposed European trip next Summer of the Century Wheelmen of Philadelphia is a plan that cyclists of other clubs could follow with much profit. The scheme found great favor with the Quakers, and they propose to make the affair very elaborate. The proposed route, which may be slightly altered, is as follows: From Queenstown to Dublin, via the Vale of Avoca, taking the steamer at Dublin for Liverpool. Thence to Chester, Shrewsbury, Worcester, Coventry, Stratford-on-Avon, Kenilworth, Warwick, Oxford, and London. From London to Harwich, where a steamer will be taken for Rotterdam. Thence to Utrecht, Arnheim, Cleve, and Cologne. From this point the trip down the Rhine will be made by steamer to Mayence. Thence to Heidelberg, Carlsruhe, Baden, Strasburg, Freyburg, to Basle. The touring in Switzerland will include Basle, Zurich, Lucerne, Interlaken, Berne, Lansane, and Geneva. The journey from Geneva to Paris will be made by rail.

—Henry Goodman, the Hartford expert, does not agree with Chairman Raymond that a man connected with the trade should not hold office in the league. "Many of the best officials the league has had in the past," said he, "were men connected with the trade. Such men should be more experienced in cycling matters, because they devote more time to the subject than persons otherwise engaged."

—The meeting of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen at the Grand Union Hotel next Saturday evening promises to be the most important yet held. The selection of the delegates for the National Assembly will be made at this time, and something of a contest may result.

—L. J. Bates, a contributor to The Michigan Cyclist, says that the racing of the present year has shown the necessity of legislation against dangerous tracks and the need of a better system of refereeing. Official referees should be given a trial, and it is believed this remedy would prove entirely successful.

—The medal to be given to the wheelman having the biggest record for centuries during the year is a very handsome one. It is made of gold and contains the name of the giver, the year, and the words, "Individual Century Record." It will be awarded probably during the second week in January.

—Chief Consul Isaac B. Potter will next week begin in earnest the work of increasing the division membership. Mr. Potter has several new plans which he thinks will result very successfully for the division.

—The Syracuse Cycle Company presents to its patrons handsome boxwood rulers. Upon one side of the ruler are the words, "Syracuse Bicycles."

—Waller's first long race took place in California in 1892, when he won first place and broke the record in a 24-hour race.

—The lightest racing wheel for the coming year will weigh thirteen pounds.

### Mosher Beaten by Donoghue.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 25.—James A. Donoghue of this city, brother of "Joe" Donoghue, this afternoon defeated Howard P. Mosher of Storm King in a match skating race, 220 yards, at Orange Lake for a trophy valued at $25.

Mosher has won the short-distance races for several years, defeating Donoghue. This year "Jim" has set out to redeem the family name. James S. Taylor of the Orange Lake Club was starter, Willet Kidd and Charles A. Dixon of the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club were judges. The ice was poor, it having snowed last night and to-day.

The wind was from the northwest. The course was from south to north, the skaters thereby taking the wind across the entire length. About 1,000 persons witnessed the race.

In the first heat both got away together, Mosher fell and lost. Time—0:32. In the second heat Mosher appeared to have lost his head, and Donoghue beat him twenty feet in 0:21.

After the race Mosher expressed himself as dissatisfied with the result, and wanted Donoghue to race him again. A match was arranged for next Tuesday afternoon over the same course for a similar prize. It is understood "Joe" Donoghue will also participate.

### To Have New Bowling Alleys.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 25.—Members of the Orange Athletic Club have formed a syndicate to improve the club's bowling alleys by advancing the sum of $1,500 neccessary for the improvement and to repay itself by collecting the tolls from the members at 6 cents a game until the entire amount is repaid. Four new alleys are to be built and the two old ones repaired.

The bowling syndicate has chosen these officers: Charles Wiley, President; J. C. Petitt, Secretary and Treasurer; Executive Committee—Charles Wiley, J. C. Petitt, L. M. Irving, W. E. Eaton, and A. F. Stone. Work on the improvement of the alleys has already been begun.

### Manager Cahill Dead.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 25.—Thomas Cahill, manager of the Scranton Eastern League Baseball Club, died this morning from hemorrhages of the lungs. He was with the Troy Club before coming here. His home was in Fall River, Mass., where he will be buried.

## CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

Opening games intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, 3:30 P. M.

Christmas ride, at Durland's Riding Academy.

Middle States Regatta Association's meeting, at Hotel Marlborough, 8:30 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27.

Intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, 3:30 P. M.

Christmas ride, at Central Park Riding Academy, 8 P. M.

Kings County Wheelmen's dance, at clubhouse, Bedford Avenue, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

Metropolitan Rowing Club reception, Lexington Avenue and Harlem River.

Intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, 3:30 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

Annual Fall meeting of New-York Division, League of American Wheelmen, at Grand Union Hotel.

Boxing at New Manhattan Athletic Club.

Intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School. 578 Fifth Avenue, at 3:30 P. M.

MONDAY, Dec. 31.

Bicycling.—Riverside Wheelmen's stag, at 282 West One Hundred and Fourth Street; presentation of New-York Times trophy won at Madison Square Garden. Midnight run to Tarrytown, starting from One Hundred and Tenth Street. Kings County Wheelmen caffeeklatsch, at the clubhouse, Bedford Avenue. South Brooklyn Wheelmen stag at 485 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Intercollegiate chess tournament, at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, at 3:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1.

Young Men's Christian Association gymnastic exhibition, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, 8 P. M.

Meeting of New-York Wheelmen, at 140 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 8 P. M.

Close of intercollegiate chess tournament; reception and presentation of medals at Harvard School, 578 Fifth Avenue, at 8:30 P. M.

### Holiday Gratuities in Other Days.

From The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

The crusade that is being waged against the levying of holiday gifts by police officers, letter carriers, barbers, and waiters reminds one of the good old times, fifty-odd years ago, when such classes of servants were hardly known. Christmas then was not a legal holiday, and only strictly observed by the members of certain denominations. Sixty years ago the police were not in existence. The working servants of the city were the night watchmen, the lamplighters, and the drivers of garbage and ash carts. As Christmas and New Year came round, there would be left at the several houses printed sheets of doggerel, purporting to be written by these people, but which was really voluntary contributions from various individuals who thought they knew how to write verses. They seldom failed to call forth a generous pecuniary response from the householder. Our legal holidays then were Fast Day, Fourth of July, and Thanksgiving Day. The boys and junior clerks in stores, counting rooms, and banks got only meagre pay. On Independence Day they would receive from their employers sums ranging from $1 to $5; and on Thanksgiving Day, the laborers on the wharves and in wholesale stores would each receive a turkey, a quarter box of Malaga raisins, and a bag or half barrel of flour.

## Situations Wanted—Females.

FLIES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

**Chambermaids.**

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress in private family; city or country. Can be seen at present employer's, 247 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 462 3d Av.

**Cooks.**

COOK.—By a respectable woman as competent cook; disengaged through no fault of her own; satisfactory references. Address all the week, C. M., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; German; best references; good baker; wages, $30. 41 East 59th St.

**Dressmakers.**

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress; by day, or take work home; skirts, waists; also remodeling, repairing, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

**Housekeepers.**

HOUSEKEEPER.—As working housekeeper; English Protestant; in good family; take entire charge; marketing; first-class cook. Connor, 330 West 17th St.

**Houseworkers.**

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent colored girl; good cook and laundress; willing and obliging. T., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

**Lady's Maids.**

LADY'S MAID.—By a reliable Protestant woman, or take care of invalid and do plain sewing; would travel; best city references. A. M., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

**Laundresses.**

LAUNDRESS.—By young French girl in private family, as first-class laundress and able to iron shirts; willing to help in chamberwork; best city references. M. L. G., 224 West 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; assist with chamberwork; in American family; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

**Seamstresses.**

SEAMSTRESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; best reference. 1,696 3d Av., first floor.

**Miscellaneous.**

SEAL GARMENTS redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker's, 116 West 39th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's, 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Familiar with all kinds of stenographic work; references. Earnest, 152 6th Av.

YOUNG WOMAN wants any kind of employment not menial. De Long, 140 West 33d St., one flight, Bell 4.

## Situations Wanted—Males.

**Butlers.**

BUTLER.—By a young German man; neat and quick; industrious, sober, and honest; excellent care of fine silver and china; in private family; best city reference. A., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to get a situation for her butler, whom she can highly recommend; is a first-class valet. Call or address F. M., 119 Lenox Av.

BUTLER.—Belgian; single; understands his duties; sober; city reference. A., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman in private family as first-class butler; willing and obliging; best city references. E. G., 224 West 33d St.

**Chefs.**

CHEF.—By Frenchman; cook; lately landed; speaks English; trained in Paris and London; strictly respectable and steady; moderate terms. R., care of Ruez, 145 West 31st St.

**Coachmen.**

COACHMAN.—Twenty-five years; best city reference; honest, sober, and obliging; not afraid of work; always keeps things in good order; twelve years with last employer, who has given up horses and to whom he can refer personally. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going abroad Jan. 1 would like to find situation for his coachman; English; medium size; strictly sober, and understands his business; can be highly recommended. Bamforth, 147 West 55th St.

COACHMAN.—By Scotch Protestant; single; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; city references; city or country. William, 20 East 39th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man; Protestant; 34; medium size; experienced; care of horses and carriages; city or country; references. Coachman, 32 East 32d St.; private stable.

COACHMAN.—Experienced in handling colts and road horses; city or country; references. H., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Can milk; prompt and sober; moderate wages; reference. M. H., 108 Trinity Place.

**Grooms.**

GROOM.—By a young man, Irish, lately landed, as groom in the city, or coachman in the country; understands the care of fine horses and harness. McKeon, 421 East 15th St.

GROOM.—A gentleman wishes to procure a situation for a young man as thorough groom, with best references. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M., at 87 East 87th St.

**Second Men.**

SECOND MAN.—By experienced young Englishman; good valet; understands his duties thoroughly; expert at silver; personal reference. H. B., 909 6th Av., second flat.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman in private family; city references. E. T., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

**Useful Men.**

USEFUL MAN.—To care furnaces; understands care of horses; best reference. T. L., 101 West 42d St.

**Miscellaneous.**

COOK.—By young man; Swede; with ten years' first-class reference from last employer; as cook in private family. T. T., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young man, (38,) Swede, as cook in private family; has ten years' first-class reference. T. T., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

FRENCHMAN.—25; single; lately arrived; private family; understands the care of horses; driver and serve at table; speaks little English; of good family; man of confidence. D. D., 430 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER &c.—By rapid stenographer, typewriter, and experienced bookkeeper; very highest references or security; aged 32; salary moderate. Address Stenographer, Box 183 Times.

WATCHMAN.—Night or day; by trustworthy, experienced Scotchman; age, 40; single; A1 references. B., Box 342 Times Up-Town.

## Help Wanted—Females.

WAITRESS and CARE of PARLOR FLOOR.—Swedish, Scotch, or English; small private family; steady place. Call, Wednesday morning, at 116 East 29th St.

## Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—For the army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 30 years; good pay, rations, clothing, and medical attendance; applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character, and habits. Apply at 25 and 27 3d Av., or 11 Abingdon Square, New-York City.

FLIES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

## THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

### The Bootblack Booms His Town.

From The Detroit Free Press.

A well-dressed man was walking along Jefferson Avenue when a bootblack tackled him.

"Shine, Sir?" asked the boy.

"How much?" inquired the gentleman, noticing that the youngster was a bright little fellow who might prove interesting.

"Ten cents."

"Isn't that double price?"

"You don't live here, do you?"

"No."

"That's what I thought."

"What difference does that make?"

"Five cents difference," grinned the boy.

"But you have no right to charge strangers more than other people."

"That's the rule of the business."

"What do you have such a rule for?"

"To encourage immergration."

The words came so hard to the boy that the gentleman laughed at him.

"How does that encourage immigration?" he said.

"Dead easy. You see, this is the finest town on earth, and when a gent like you walks around with a ten-cent shine on his feet he feels so good that he wants to buy the biggest house and lot he can find and settle down right away. See?"

The gentleman saw ten cents' worth.

### Sweets.

From The Philadelphia Record.

A Tioga youth, who occasionally woos the muses, sent his best girl a box of candy one day last week. When she opened it she found his card, on the reverse side of which he had penned in tiny letters the following verse:

"Sweets to the sweet" some poet once did write,
A sentiment as fair as it is true.
I know I never could improve upon it,
Though I might pen you sonnet after sonnet,
So why attempt the fickle muse to woo?
No sweets e'er made are half so sweet as you;
But when o'er these your dainty lips you smack,
Just think each one is but a kiss
From JACK.

### Served Him Right, Too.

From Harper's Magazine for January.

In the peaceful vale of Lichtenberg,
At the Lion's sign, I think,
I was fain to eat, and ordered meat
And a cup of cooling drink.

Quoth I to the maid with rosy lips,
Who brought the welcome cheer:
"A golden coin I'll gladly give
For kiss of thine, my dear."

Quoth she: "Good Sir, that re'er will do.
No man hath kiss of mine.
But if thou will'st I'll kiss thy cup."
She did—then drank my wine.

### The Cigars He Got.

From The Indianapolis Sentinel.

She got out of her carriage and walked into the cigar store, at the same time unfastening her sealskin coat.

"I want a box of cigars for my husband, please. Let me see all kinds."

"Now here are some Key West goods we can sell for $8, and here are domestics from that down to $2.50," said the obliging clerk.

She looked at them carefully.

"You may wrap up that box at $2.50," she said with dignity. "I like the shade better. It will about match his smoking jacket."

### Mem. for His Book.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"One of the American characteristics that have impressed me most forcibly, you know," said the Englishman who had just landed, "is the sordid, mercenary view your people seem to take of everything. It shows even in your national hymns. Only an American, you know, could ever have written

"'Let independence be your boast,
Ever mindful what it cost.'

"Still," pursued the visitor, willing to make every possible allowance, "I expect to find your country quite interesting."

### Rare Good Luck.

From Street & Smith's Good News.

Little Dot—I'm just the luckiest girl that ever was.

Aunt—Why so?

Little Dot—When I was out walkin' my foot began to hurt so I had to sit right down and take off my shoe; and what do you think it was that hurt? It was my button-hook that had got in my shoe.

Aunt—But where was the luck?

Little Dot—Why, don't you see? I had the button-hook to put on my shoe again.

### Wild over California.

From Texas Siftings.

Gus De Smith—California is a perfect paradise. I'm an enthusiast on the subject of California. I dream of California at nights. I could write poems about its grand scenery.

Pete Amsterdam—Were you ever there?

De Smith—No, but the girl I am going to marry has most of her money invested in California mining stock.

### The Little That Satisfied.

From the Boston Transcript.

Young Wife—Harry, they say that you neglect me and that you are making love to every woman you meet.

Husband—How can you be so foolish, Carrie. I love you as much as I ever did.

Young Wife—There, I knew they were telling falsehoods about you. Oh, Harry, you do not know how happy you make me!

### The Black Sheep Has Most Wool.

From Puck.

Mrs. Gradly—Humph! You'd think, to hear Mrs. Ralston talk, that she was as proud of that wild boy of hers, who is nothing but a jockey, as she is of the son who is a college professor!

Mr. Gradly—She ought to be. The jockey allows her a third of his salary of $20,000 a year, while the professor has a hard time scratching along on his stipend of $1,500.

### How the Fuss Started.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Banks—By the way, Rivers, how do spell "dilemma"?

Rivers—With two m's. Why?

Banks—Nothing, only I use four or five other letters as well. Rivers, if you throw that inkstand at me I'll knock you down with this paperweight.

### The Lawyer's Fee.

From The Detroit Tribune.

Litigant—You take nine-tenths of the judgment? Outrageous.

Lawyer—I furnished all the skill and eloquence and legal learning for your cause.

Litigant—But I furnished the cause.

Lawyer—Oh, anybody could do that.

### Transferred but Not

# MANY CHRISTMAS EVENTS

## Seasonable Observances at the Newark, N. J., Institutions.

## DINNERS ARE GIVEN TO EVERYBODY

### Secret Societies Elect Officers—Social and Personal News—Action of the Police Commissioners.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 25.—Christmas Day was celebrated here by the usual charitable dinners at the various institutions. A fine dinner was given at the Rescue Mission, with an entertainment for the newsboys; a luncheon at the jail, and a Christmas dinner at the Newark Orphan Asylum. There were also the usual festivities at the Essex County hospitals.

The patients of the German Hospital had five Christmas trees, and their wants were looked after by the Misses Ulrich, Braendle, and ladies of the Hospital Society.

A Christmas festival was held to-night in the Evangelical Lutheran St. Johannes' Church, on Halsey Street. The Rev. G. Doering preached a sermon this morning.

In the Eye and Ear Infirmary, on Stirling Street, Matron Kempf presided over the Christmas festivities to-night.

Phoenix Council, No. 77, of the Order of Chosen Friends last night elected these officers: Ex-Councilor—Joseph Kaiser; Councilor—Phillip Sottong; Vice Councilor—John Huber; Secretary—Otto Soeffing; Treasurer—John C. Baugert; Chaplain—Rosa Holzwarth. Gustav Ropp has been elected Councilor of Harrison Council, No. 57, of the order

Marshall Darrach will give a course of readings in Association Hall, beginning on Jan. 21, when the subject will be "The Merchant of Venice"; on Feb. 4 the subject will be "The Tempest"; on Feb. 18, "Julius Caesar." This is Mr. Darrach's third annual course. Among the subscribers to the recitals are Mrs. Archibald Mercer, Mrs. Campbell Clark, Mrs. William Mitchell, Mrs. William Wright, Mrs. John Gifford, Mrs. Robert Ballantine, Mrs. James T. Ball, Mrs. James S. Polhemus, Mrs. William P. Hardenburgh, Mrs. A. A. Edgar, Mrs. David A. Depue, Mrs. Robert Gilchrist, Mrs. F. Wolcott Jackson, Mrs. John Miller, Mrs. Andrew Kirkpatrick, Mrs. S. H. Plum, Mrs. William A. Ripley, Mrs. Frederic M. Cheney, Miss Runyon, Miss Townsend, Miss Craven, Miss Julia Ball, Miss Wallace, Miss Quinnell, Miss Hall, Miss Clara Green, Mrs. Fiegenspan, Mrs. Julia D. Conover, Mrs. Charles W. Compton, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Heln, Mrs. James Johnson, Mrs. Fewsmith, Mrs. William R. Weeks, Mrs. Theodore G. Palmer, Mrs. Lebkuecher, Mrs. Hollister, and many others. Mr. Darrach will give a like course in January in Union Hall, Orange, under distinguished patronage.

Lodge No. 28 of the Theatrical Mechanics' Association will hold its fourth annual ball in the Krueger Auditorium on Jan. 17.

The Institute Boat Club will hold its annual reception and ball in the Krueger Auditorium Feb. 12.

Morris Division, No. 291, of the Order of Railway Conductors has elected these officers: C. C.—John Long; Assistant—C. W. S. Newman; Secretary and Treasurer—H. H. Hoffman; S. C.—D. J. Stickles; J. C.—W. S. Bagshaw; J. S.—L. K. Baylor; O. S.—F. B. Mason. H. H. Hoffman was chosen representative of the Grand Division to be held at Atlanta, Ga., next May.

Northern Lodge, Knights of Honor, has elected these officers: Past Dictator—George S. Freeman; Dictator—R. S. Brown; Vice Dictator—Peter Banta; Assistant Dictator—Thomas M. Newton; Reporter—N. Coleman; Financial Reporter—William Chenoweth; Treasurer—Oscar Wells; Chaplain—T. Sands.

St. Peter's Orphan Asylum acknowledges the following contributions: John Radel, $100; Mrs. Theodora Prieth, $25; Carl F. Rehmann, $10; C. Zusel, $10.

W. Lipfert, manager of the Orcutt Lithograph Company of Chicago, arrived in this city to-day and will spend the holidays with his parents.

### ROBBED WHILE HOLDING SERVICES

#### The Rev. Father O'Connor the Victim of a Thief.

NEWARK, Dec. 25.—While religious services were in progress at St. Michael's Hospital this morning, a stranger entered the institution, represented himself as an employe of the gas company, and requested to be allowed to examine the meters. After his departure the Rev. Father O'Connor, Chaplain of the hospital, discovered that the stranger had stolen $500 of his money.

#### An Escaped Criminal Recaptured.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 25.—John Flynn, a prisoner, who escaped two months ago, was recaptured to-day. Flynn snatched a pocketbook from a lady on Clinton Street two months ago, and was arrested. He got away from the police, and, after a long chase, was recaptured. Just as he was being led from the van at the jail, he made a dash for liberty, and, jumping into the Warden's carriage, drove off, distancing his pursuers. At the time Flynn gave the name of Thomas Reilly. He made a Christmas call on his mother, who lives at 98 Komorn Street, and the police hearing of it arrested him again.

#### Work of Police Commissioners.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 25.—John Smith, the policeman of the Third Precinct Police Station who was acquitted of clubbing to death John Curley, was last night reinstated by the Police Commissioners. A report in a New-York paper charging the Police Department with gross irregularities was read, and referred to the Grand Jury. Two policemen, John Cookley of the First Precinct, and William Pennyfeather of the Fourth Precinct, charged with dereliction of duty, were fined five days' pay each.

#### Burglars at Franz Blau's House.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 25.—Burglars broke into the house of Franz Blau, at 23 Mercer Street, last night, by prying open a kitchen window. They first took a pair of trousers, with $100 in the pockets, from Mr. Blau's bedroom, then gathered together two or three good overcoats, and stole a gold watch and disappeared. They kindly did not disturb the children's stockings, full of presents, which were hanging by the fireplace.

#### A Letter Carrier Dazed.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 25.—A letter carrier named Worcester, who delivers the mail in Kearney Township, was this morning found in a dazed condition on the railroad tracks in Kearney. Among the letters in his possession were many that were registered. Dr. Goldberg, who has charge of the postal sub-station at Kearney, took charge of the man and his mail, and reported the case to Postmaster Rutan of Newark.

#### A Liquor Dealer Arrested.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 25.—William Born of 137 Springfield Avenue was arrested last night, charged with selling liquor without a license. He was held for trial by Judge Mott.

#### Found Dying on the Street.

NEWARK, Dec. 25.—Conrad Bender, aged thirty-six years, who was released from the county penitentiary a day or two ago, was found dying on Broome Street early this morning. He was removed to the City Hospital, where he died. County Physician Washington says death was caused by water on the lungs.

#### A Child Fatally Burned.

NEWARK, Dec. 25.—Angelina, the six-year-old daughter of Sebastian Voss of 134 Jelliff Street, was fatally burned last night. With a number of companions, she was playing about a bonfire, when her clothes were ignited. The child was frightfully burned about the body, and died to-night.

#### Well in the Morning, Dead in the Afternoon.

NEWARK, Dec. 25.—Charles Mothnagel of 88 Holland Street, aged sixty-one years, died suddenly of heart disease at his home this afternoon. He was out walking this morning in apparently the best of health.

### STAMPEDED BY A LUNATIC

#### A Man with a Razor Causes Some Excitement at Highland Falls, N. J.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. J., Dec. 25.—A tall, well-dressed stranger called at one of the principal hotels here to-day and had dinner. He grumbled while eating, and fumbled in his pockets as though searching for something.

After dinner he sauntered up the main street. Several young men were talking in front of the Post Office. The man charged the group with a razor. The men tumbled over each other in trying to escape. Furtunately, all got away. The lunatic then fled, and constables are looking for him.

#### His Disease Declared Smallpox.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 25.—J. Irving Ferris, nineteen years old, employed as a messenger by the Chatham National Bank, Broadway and John Street, New-York City, was taken suddenly ill on Saturday while attending to his duties, and was removed to his home, at 96 Water Street, this city. The attending physician notified Health Inspector John R. Leal this morning that Ferris had an attack of smallpox. The diagnosis was pronounced correct by Dr. Leal after investigation, and Ferris was removed to the City Hospital for Contagious Diseases this afternoon.

Ferris resided with R. M. Stewart. The health authorities have quarantined the premises in Water Street, and notified the New-York Health Board of the condition of the messenger, in order that necessary precautions may be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

#### Stabbed After the Ball.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 25.—The Merry Twelve, a social club, gave a ball last night at Frech's Casino. Among those who attended were Charles Bach and his daughter. During the evening Hugh Mullins made a remark about Miss Bach.

This was resented by Bach, but friends prevented a disturbance. After the ball the quarrel was renewed in the street, and Bach stabbed Mullins four times with a pocketknife.

The wounds were slight, and after they had been dressed Mullins was able to go home. Later he caused the arrest of Bach and August Baumann for atrocious assault.

#### Assaulted in His Room.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 25.—Martin Keating of Hill Street broke in the door at the residence of Stephen Collins, the Health Commissioner, in Collins Street, early this morning. Going to the room of Collins, who was in bed, Keating struck Collins on the head with a lump of lead. The men had been quarreling last night. Keating has been arrested and held for the Grand Jury, on a charge of assault and battery. Collins will recover.

#### Run Down by a Trolley Car.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 25.—A wagon driven by Timothy Clare of 23 Jackson Place was run down by Trolley Car No. 355 of the Newark line at Grand and Varick Streets last night.

The wagon was demolished and Clare was severely injured. He was sent to the City Hospital.

#### Died of Her Injuries.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Dec. 25.—Bridget Doyle died this morning from the effects of the stab wound inflicted by Albert Clymer while he was attempting to rob the old lady's store on the night of Dec. 12. Clymer is in jail.

#### Murdered in a Drunken Quarrel.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J. Dec. 25.—In a drunken quarrel this morning Samuel Goldman shot and instantly killed Rufus Williams. The murderer escaped. Both are colored.

### THIS CAIN ALSO A MURDERER

#### A Negro Borrows a Revolver with Which to Shoot a Woman.

LAKE CITY, Fla., Dec. 25.—Jesse Cain, colored, shot and killed Alice Johnson, also colored, to-day. The murder occurred in the heart of the town. Cain and "Babe" Holt were talking to Mary Johnson, a sister of the murdered woman. Alice passed and Cain ordered her to stop and talk to him. She refused. Cain told her that if she did not stop he would kill her, at the same time asking Holt for his pistol. Alice ran just as Holt handed Cain the pistol. Cain took deliberate aim at the fleeing woman and fired, the bullet entering the back of her head, causing instant death. Cain and Holt fled in opposite directions. Holt escaped, but Cain was captured and lodged in jail. White people are now guarding the jail to prevent the negroes from storming it and lynching Cain. Jealousy caused the murder.

### LEADVILLE'S ATTENTION TURNS TO GOLD

#### The Production for the Current Year Inspires Great Activity.

LEADVILLE, Col., Dec. 25.—The gold production for 1894 from three producers will reach $2,000,000.

The recent strike in the Rex Mine has developed a body of high-grade gold ore 36 feet in thickness, while immediately beneath this is a body of lead silver ore of unknown depth. In the Triumph Mine the shaft has been sunk 20 feet in a body of rich gold ore, with no bottom in sight.

Many new prospecting and mining companies are being formed, and there is the greatest activity in every direction.

#### In Port for One Day Only.

The American Line steamship Berlin, which arrived here yesterday morning, brought among her first cabin passengers Mrs. B. F. Peixotto and her daughter, Miss Mabel Peixotto, the wife and daughter of the former United States Consul to Lyons. Mrs. Peixotto and her daughter have just ended a long visit to Paris, and return to this city for the Winter.

When the big steamer docked yesterday, over 100 men were put to work removing her cargo preparatory to her return trip to Liverpool, which is scheduled for to-day.

#### Both of His Legs Crushed.

Frederick Tolrecki, a lad, while attempting to cross Myrtle Avenue, at Jay Street, early last evening, was struck by a trolley car of the Myrtle Avenue line. Both of his legs were crushed.

He was taken to the City Hospital, where, it is thought, he will die.

#### Fatally Hurt by a Train.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—William McEwan, editor of The Braintree Observer, who was struck by a train at Braintree, Monday evening, and was subsequently taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital, died at that institution soon after being removed there. He was sixty years of age, and a Scotchman by birth.

### DR. TONNER BACK FROM BRAZIL

#### What the Doctor Says of the New President—No Indications of a Revolt, He Thinks.

Dr. J. A. Tonner, late Surgeon of the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy, arrived home yesterday on the steamer Delcomyn from Rio Janeiro.

Dr. Tonner sailed from this port in November, 1893. He said he was present at the inauguration of President Moraes, and was a guest at a reception given by the President the same evening. He describes him as being tall and spare, of dignified and serious expression, and of broad and liberal views. He has every reason to believe that his administration will be peaceful and prosperous.

There appears to be no indication of revolt, Dr. Tonner says. The navy is still, in a great measure, hostile to the army, and no insurrection can possibly succeed in Brazil without the concerted action of both the army and navy. The President is quite popular with the whole people; he has already granted amnesty to nearly all participants in the late rebellion, excepting Admirals Mello and Da Gama; Mello is still reported to be at Montevideo.

The editors of the principal Rio newspapers have been pardoned, and have returned to the capital, Dr. Tonner reported. The sanitary condition of the city is excellent, very few cases of yellow fever being reported. The reported outbreak of cholera, or cholerine, took place at a small town about three hours' ride by rail from Rio Janeiro. The sanitary authorities took prompt measures to stop the spread of the disease. The town was quarantined, and communication cut off with Sao Paulo and other adjacent towns. Some twenty cases of the disease were reported, of which three were fatal, all the rest recovered, including a Chinese immigrant, who was suspected of having first brought the infection from the South.

The ironclad Aquidaban, which has been temporarily repaired at Rio, has sailed for Bahia, where she was expecting orders to proceed to Toulon, France, for repairs. The Nictheroy is laid up in the navy yard at Rio Janeiro.

### ATTACKED BY SAVAGE HOUNDS

#### Narrow Escape from Death of Christopher Rice at Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Dec. 25.—Christopher Rice, an attaché at the Barnum-Bailey Winter quarters, had a fierce fight with two German boarhounds last night, and though terribly bitten and scratched about the hands, face, and arms, is fortunate to have escaped with his life. At the Winter quarters there are eleven of the hounds. During the day they are kept in one large cage, but at night, unless separated and placed in different cages, they fight savagely among themselves, and would tear each other in pieces.

When Rice went to put the hounds in their separate cages last night, two of them started to fight. Rice attempted to separate them, when they both turned and attacked him. They made a jump for his throat, but, putting his arms in front of his face, he parried off the first attack. The attack was renewed more fiercely the next instant, and though Rice plied his heavy dogwhip with vigor, it did not drive the hounds off. They set up a terrible growling and barking, and were joined by the nine other hounds that had been put in separate cages near by.

The noise brought assistance to Rice, who was nearly exhausted from plying his whip on the dogs to keep them away from his throat, and from the loss of blood from many scratches and bites on the arms and face. When help arrived the two savage hounds were quickly driven to their cages, and there given sound punishment for their behavior. Rice's escape is considered almost miraculous. If the fight had started when the eleven dogs were in the cage, and he had attempted to interfere, he would have been torn to pieces in a very few minutes.

### HELD FOR ROBBING THE CRIMMINS FIRM

#### Frank D. Jennings Said to Have Put Out Bogus Pay Orders.

Frank D. Jennings, thirty-four years old, of 207 Keap Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning, charged with larceny. Jennings is of a good family, and has hitherto borne a good reputation. For some time prior to Nov. 27 he was employed by John D. & T. E. Crimmins, contractors. He was dismissed for some inefficiency of work.

The firm discovered that it was being swindled, and its detective began an investigation. He watched the men collecting their pay Dec. 8, and, seeing one of them present three envelopes, arrested him. The prisoner was William Sheehan, twenty years old, of 439 East Seventy-sixth Street, an ex-employe of the firm. Sheehan told the police that he got the orders from Jennings and he also implicated the engineer, who "O. K.'d" the orders, not knowing they were fraudulent. Jennings was arrested Monday. He was held in $2,500 for the Grand Jury. Sheehan was committed.

### THE TENEMENT COMMISSION'S REPORT

#### Chairman Gilder Says No Individuals or Corporations Will Be Attacked.

In speaking of the work of the Tenement House Commission yesterday, Richard Watson Gilder, Chairman of the commission, said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"There seems to be a supposition on the part of some persons that the Tenement House Commission is preparing an attack upon certain individuals or corporations. So far as I know, there is no such disposition on the part of the commission.

"The attack will be on the evils of existing conditions. The recommendations will, I think, be well considered and moderate, and none will be made that has not the approval of every member of the commission.

"I hope and believe that these recommendations will be supported by every one in the community conversant with the subject and having at heart the best interests of the city."

#### Educating the Eye.

From The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

The farce that is being made of education under the pretext of "educating the eye," surpasses all understanding. Little Johnny sent to school by his poor parents to learn to read, is taken often in hand by a two-thousand-dollar-a-year drawing teacher and set to molding onions in clay, and drawing the thoraxes of grasshoppers. Before he can spell "hen" he is made to draw one from life, and a goat has to be brought in before he is supposed to be trusted with spelling "kid." While his teachers are daily bringing in stones, bricks, straws, leaves, and all manner of rubbish from the hills and groves, whereby to "cultivate the sense of form, color, and touch," poor Johnny has not yet mastered the alphabet, nor can he spell the simplest word. But the "new pedagogy" counts this as of little consequence if the boy has learned to know a hen, a goat, or a jackass when he sees one, and can put it on paper for his drawing teacher.

#### The Toys at Old Nuremberg.

The programme of amusements at the "Old Nuremberg" show, at Madison Square Garden, has important additions this week. Retaining some of the specialties that have won favor, the management have introduced a trapeze act, a new magician, several new dancers, and some additional holiday performances on the side stages. Well-regulated intermissions have been made, which enable the children to see all that is going on without crowding too much at any performance. The Punch and Judy man was in his element yesterday, and the marionnettes worked hard in the Christmas show.


## FOR ABUSED STOMACHS

### Doctors Considered Ways and Means of Rejuvenation.

### TURKEY AND CHICKEN BARRED BY ONE

#### Irrigation and Washing by the Tube Believed In—Surgical Interference Less Hazardous Than It Was Some Years Ago.

The stomach, victim of the frying pan, griddle, and stew pan, was the subject of discussion by the Medical Society of the County of New-York Monday night.

Awaiting the millennium of diet reform, when a national Lexow committee on the hygiene of the table shall sweep the country and relegate all batter cakes, stews, sauces, and fried provender to the ash heap, the members discussed what to eat, drink, and avoid, and how to rally jaded digestive apparatus and detect and cure its ailments and diseases.

Discussing the tentative care of patients, with a view of selecting a course of treatment, Dr. George B. Fowler had much that was interesting to say of dietetics.

He introduced the subject by saying that the so much vaunted modern methods are, as a rule, unsatisfactory until simple means of diagnosis have failed, so that physicians are driven back to their knowledge of the functions of the stomach and it adaptability to food.

In Dr. Fowler's opinion little progress had been made in determining the vital, spiritual, chemical, and muscular nature of the stomach since the wonderful studies made by Dr. Dumont, United States Army, of the digestive faculties of the Canadian boatman, S. Martin, through a hole in his side, which enabled Dr. Dumont to study the organ under all conditions.

Dr. Fowler's method with his patients was first to insist on thorough mastication and to put them on a limited diet. Man, he remarked, is the only cooking animal. There are various kinds of cooking, as we know. Digestion has stood still, but cooking has advanced. Gluttony and cooking are responsible for digestive ills.

Patients under his care, Dr. Fowler observed, must forego all fermentations, carbohydrates, and hydrocarbons. Above all, turkey and chicken—in fact, all poultry—are to be excluded from the bill of fare. Also prohibited are purées, pork, veal, stews, pastry, pudding, ice cream, malt liquors, champagne, clarets, cooked oysters, and clams.

The doctor is particular about cheese, but sanctions the eating of raw oysters and clams, broiled fish, roast beef, broiled steaks, roast mutton, chops, ham, spinach, cabbage sprouts, and asparagus, without sauces; the drinking of whisky and copious libations of water.

He thoroughly believes in stomach irrigation and washing by the tube. Soda crackers are prohibited. Bread is given sparingly. Well-cooked toast is approved of.

If the patient does not get along on this limited diet he gets a less generous regimen. If he gets weak, recourse is had to a preparation of milk. Ordinary milk always makes a clot in the stomach. To prevent this, a gruel is made by boiling farina a whole day. Strained, it becomes a gruel, of which two tablespoonfuls are mixed with a glass of boiled milk, and in certain cases two teaspoonfuls of essence of beef are added. This treatment has had remarkable results.

Dr. Manges spoke for the diagnosticians. While he admitted that in no branch of medical science except bacteriology has so much progress been made as in the treatment of the stomach, he was not in favor of the indiscriminate use of the stomach tube, and believed that trust should be had, up to a certain point, in the old methods of diagnosis, with such adjuncts of modern medical science as the electric lamp.

Dr. A. Jacobi's paper was on modern medical treatment. He rated as of special value irrigation with solutions of nitrate of silver and the administration of animal charcoal, cundurango, nux vomica, and rhubarb.

Dr. F. Kammerer spoke of modern surgical treatment. Fifteen years ago, he said, surgical interference with the stomach was considered hazardous. It is less risky with modern antiseptic treatment. Gastrotomy is successfully performed in many cases, but less so in hemorrhage of the stomach.


### FOR THE RESCUE OF HIS LITTLE BROTHER

#### A Nine-Year-Old Boy Receives a Life-Saving Medal.

WARSAW, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Laurance N. McNair, aged nine years, received probably the most significant Christmas present this morning of any boy in the State of New-York.

The Volunteer Life-Saving Corps of New-York's Inland Waters presented him a double-barred medal, the highest awarded this year for noble and heroic service in behalf of humanity.

On the 7th of August last, at Silver Lake, in Wyoming County, McNair's brother Augustus, aged seven, fell into the water from a boat lying twenty feet from shore. The depth of the water was twenty feet. Laurance, seeing the empty boat, swam to his brother's rescue, though hampered by his clothing and shoes. He brought Augustus to the surface, and kept him above water until rescued.

### VENEZUELAN CLAIM COMMISSIONS

#### Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, Accepts the Chairmanship.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The Chairmanship of the Venezuelan Claim Commission has been accepted by Señor don Matias Romero, the Mexican Minister to the United States, Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, the German Ambassador, having been compelled to decline the honor by his Government's instructions. Señor Andrade, the Minister of Venezuela, represents that country on the commission, and N. R. Jeffries is the member for the United States.

The commission must organize not later than Dec. 28, by terms of the treaty which was ratified July 28, and its decision must be rendered not later than March 28. The only claim to be arbitrated by the commission is that of the Venezuela Steam Transportation Company of New-York against Venezuela.

#### Still Disputing Over the Name.

From The Portland Oregonian.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer has started an expedition to Mount Rainier to see if the old mountain has caved in. The Tacoma Ledger says it has no doubt it will find Mount Rainier has vanished, but will find Mount Tacoma all right. Nevertheless it is Mount Hainier. Nothing is so permanent as a name, a word. And this may give us pause to think that breath, or sound, seemingly the most fleeting of all things, yet is the most lasting. It is next to impossible to change a common word, or a fixed name. A rose by any other name would smell as sweet, but it will always be called a rose.

#### Wild Cattle in Oregon.

From The San Francisco Bulletin.

A herd of wild cattle has been roaming the mountains between Rogue River and the South Fork of the Umpqua in Oregon for twenty years, and it now numbers in the neighborhood of 500 cattle. They are wild as deer and difficult to approach. The practical harm they work is that gentle cattle belonging to farmers are enticed off and join this wild band. It is proposed now to round them up and kill them.


## CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

**While Inventory is taken this week, there will be some very special opportunities in Cloaks, Suits and Furs, at from $10.00 to $50.00 each; in every case splendid value and reduced prices.**

**JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.**


### POLICE ATTACKED BY ITALIANS

#### Keating and Brady Made Arrests Only After Desperate Fights—Knives and Revolvers Flourished.

Tony Barnica, thirty years old, who lives in East Fifteenth Street, and Brokat Antraie, thirty-five years old, of 435 East Eighteenth Street, were committed in the Yorkville Court, yesterday, for attempting to kill Policeman Edward Keating of the East Twenty-second Street Station.

Keating, early in the morning, was called into an Italian shoe shop at 403 East Eighteenth Street by a woman, to quell a row. At sight of him, the fighters quieted down, and, on their promise to behave, Keating left them. He had gone but a few doors when the woman called him back.

Knives and pistols were being flourished, and the policeman blew his whistle. He was immediately pounced upon by a man with a pistol. Keating grabbed the man, who tossed his pistol to a woman.

Antraie shouted to the policeman to get out, and three men wrenched his club from his hand.

It looked bad for Keating, but Policeman Clark arrived and aided in arresting Antraie.

Clark started for the station with his man, and Keating, with Policeman Magner, re-entered the place. Barnica rushed from a rear room, brandishing a horse pistol. Magner landed a blow with his club upon the Italian's wrist with such good effect that he dropped the weapon and howled with pain.

The two policemen then lugged him off to the station house, despite the efforts of friends to prevent it.

Policeman Brady of the Ninth Precinct spent his Christmas at home in bed, as the result of an attack on him, Monday night, by Italians who were making a disturbance in West Houston Street.

On his way home, in citizens' clothes, he saw the Italians and ordered them to disperse. They jumped on him in a body, and he had a desperate fight. He finally arrested George Figani of 2 Grove Street.

He took his prisoner to the station house, and then the Captain ordered him to go home and nurse his wounds. His badge had been torn off and his revolver taken. Policeman Michaels was put to work on the case.

Figani was taken before Judge Hogan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and remanded to await the result of Brady's injuries.

### REORGANIZATION OF THE WHISKY TRUST

#### A General Belief that One of the Plans Outlined Will Be Adopted.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 25.—So far nothing has been received at Whisky Trust headquarters that will give any definite idea of what the majority of stockholders think regarding the schemes for reorganization. To-day it was said at the headquarters that a few replies had been received from stockholders, but not enough to give a definite idea of what the result would be in the long run, and so nothing could be given out.

It seems to be the prevailing opinion that there will be a reorganization upon one of the plans outlined by the Directors, probably Plan No. 1. This is the most elaborate and the one that seems to have been given most attention by the Directors.

No distilleries will be started until the first of the year, when the output will be increased by 12,000 bushels daily, with distilleries in operation at Peoria, Chicago, Terre Haute, and Cincinnati.

### *NEWSPAPER NEWS AND NOTES.*

—It is asserted in the State of Washington that the newspaper rivalries in Seattle, which have recently been settled by the merging of The Post-Intelligencer and The Telegraph, have sunk in the past six years at least $500,000. "Before the boom times," one of the papers says, "each of the three cities, Portland, in Oregon, and Seattle and Tacoma, in Washington, was served with one morning newspaper. All were creditable publications. All are still serving their field, while their hosts of rivals, so numerous that it puzzles the memory to recall them, have closed up shop and one by one have been carried to the tomb. The old papers have survived the shock of competition because they were founded upon right principles—to serve the public. Scheming politicians, men with axes to grind, men with vanities to parade, failing in their endeavors to control them, have rushed into opposition ventures. One would think that a lesson taught so often and so dearly would some day be learned by all the people."

—The Hartford (Conn.) Religious Herald has followed the prevailing custom in journals of its class and changed from the eight-page to the sixteen-page form, and thereby much increased its convenience. It also has improved its typographical appearance. Editorially commenting upon the change it says: "We trust that our friends and patrons will do all they can to encourage us in presenting as good a form as possible, in order to meet the good taste of the public, which is constantly advancing in its requirements. We shall always strive to be grateful to those who give us their support, some of whom have done so for the last fifty years."

—The Helena (Mon.) Independent, a Democratic newspaper, gives evidence of well-deserved prosperity by adding eight columns to its size. The publisher says that the enlargement is due to the demands of advertisers—"not holiday advertisers merely, but progressive merchants who are falling in with the procession of progressive business men who have learned that the way to reach the public is through the columns of a live, enterprising, widely-circulated newspaper that everybody reads."

—The publishers of The Corning Democrat, Messrs. F. B. Brown & Son, say that eight years' experience in publishing a daily newspaper and $3,000 of uncollectable subscription accounts have convinced them that they have not pursued the right methods, and that, beginning with the new year, they will increase the price of the daily to 2 cents a copy and $5 per year, and exact that the subscription shall be paid strictly in advance.

—The Catskill Recorder always carries in large type, at the head of its editorial page, the words, "No Pay, No Paper." The Recorder, therefore, does not complain of long-standing unpaid and hard-to-collect accounts as often as many of its fellow-country newspapers do.

—The Salem (Mass.) Gazette has been sold by William A. Horton, surviving member of the firm of N. A. Horton & Son, to John M. Potter and Abel G. Courtis. The Gazette as a daily is an infant, but the weekly is a veteran. The publication of the latter was begun in 1768.

—The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times has just completed its twenty-fifth year. When it was started its town had but about 4,000 inhabitants, and the nearest suburb was Ooltewah. It has never missed an issue and is now stronger and more enterprising than ever.

—It has recently been again "announced" in Boston that a new daily paper, to advocate Protestant ideas strictly, will soon be started in that city. The announcement was made at a public meeting held in the People's Temple.

#### Della Keegan Gets into Bellevue.

Della Keegan, the woman who sued Russell Sage for breach of promise, became intoxicated yesterday and tried to get into Bellevue Hospital. She was driven away several times by a policeman. When the gatekeepers were changed, she managed to get past the new man, and was assigned to one of the wards.

Yes, sir; we want to sell you an ulster. We're going to make money on it; you're going to be comfortable and come again.

That's good business, and that's all there *is* to good business.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince. Warren. 32d St.


### RETALIATION AGAINST CUBA

#### The Islanders Amazed that Such a Policy Should Be Suggested in the United States at Present.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—There is little change to report in the Cuban sugar market. A few lots of the new crop have been disposed of for local consumption at 62½ cents per arroba, delivered at the railroad station. It is reported that some sales have been effected at Matanzas and Cienfuegos at prices ranging from 50 cents to 56¼ cents per arroba.

The report of contemplated retaliatory measures against Cuba by the United States Government has caused much surprise in political and commercial circles here. In view of the fact that the reform of the Cuban tariff is at present under consideration by the home Government, any decision in this respect by the United States would appear to be somewhat premature. The present anomalous condition of the commercial relations between the United States and Cuba and Puerto Rico is the logical result of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, due to the action of the United States Government during the recess of the Spanish Parliament. This condition will, however, undoubtedly be modified in a satisfactory manner when the bill for the proposed colonial reforms, now being discussed in the Spanish Cortes, is finally agreed to. A delay of a few weeks should not surprise the Washington authorities, inasmuch as it took them over six months to settle their own tariff.

The tobacco leaf market has been less active this week, as the old stock is mostly done with, and what is left is needed here for supplying the factories.

### POLICY MAN GUNTHER CAUGHT IN THE ACT

#### Got Away Once, but Was Captured Again—Must Be Good Now.

Capt. Smith of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, about a week ago received a letter saying that Henry Gunther, the well-known policy man, was operating in hallways in West Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets. Other letters to the same effect coming in, the Captain detailed Policeman Kiernan, in citizen's clothes, to try and find the wily Gunther.

Kiernan late in the afternoon saw him apparently writing a slip for a customer in front of 231 West Sixty-third Street.

The policeman strolled carelessly along until opposite the fellow, when he seized him by the arm. Quick as a flash, Gunther wriggled himself free and ran.

Kiernan jumped upon a passing wagon and gave chase. But Gunther dodged into a hallway and escaped. An hour later Kiernan was surprised to find him near where he had first seen him. He was writing, holding his slip book against the wall. This time Kiernan was very cautious and soon had his man. Gunther refused to go to the station until Kiernan had put on the handcuffs and given them one or two admonitory twists.

Somehow Gunther managed to get rid of all telltale papers, and, when searched, he had nothing that would connect him with policy writing.

When Kiernan stated the case in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning, Justice Meade directed that a charge of disorderly conduct be preferred against Gunther. On this he was committed in $500 bail for his good behavior for three months. He gave the name of John Flynn of 248 West Sixty-second Street. Adolph Jantzen, Jr., of 528 Sixth Avenue bailed him out.

### *CITY AND VICINITY.*

—The body of an unknown man about forty years old, with light complexion and small light side whiskers, was found floating in the North River yesterday at the foot of Thirtieth Street. The drowned man wore a dark suit and congress gaiters.

The boarding officers at Quarantine reported late last night that it was too rough to board any incoming steamer. The wind was strong off Sandy Hook, and it was very cold.

—A tiny Indian deer was born yesterday in the deer house in Central Park. The little creature soon made itself at home and was much admired.

#### Yonkers.

—Gilbert M. Richardson and Nicholas S. Kelly, who were indicted for selling a rat poison as a harmless article, but which caused the death of the two Linehan children, have been admitted to bail in $2,000 each.

—The Yonkers Bicycle Club had its last day run for the season yesterday from the clubroom in Getty Square to Tarrytown. The roads were pretty muddy after the night's rain.

—Frederick Cassen, who was recently shot by Ludwig Hageman, has been discharged from St. Joseph's Hospital, and is convalescing rapidly at his home.

—The German Methodist Sunday school had its Christmas festival yesterday afternoon at 3:30, the Westminster at 7, and the First Methodist at 7.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Thomson, Jr., and daughter Florence, of Amsterdam, N. Y., are visiting Yonkers relatives.

—Miss Lena Gracey of the New-Paltz Normal School is spending her vacation at home in this city.

—There was special Christmas music in all the churches yesterday, and the services were well attended.

—John M. Francis of Troy passed Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. John C. Havemeyer in this city.

—John J. Nesbit of New-Britain spent Christmas with his mother in Prospect Street, Yonkers.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cutbill and son of this city are spending Christmas week at Ardsley.

—Miss Ida Glacer of Buffalo is the guest of the Misses Clark at 195 Buena Vista Avenue.

—Dr. E. S. Davis is spending a few days at his home, near Johnstown, Penn.

#### The Late Rev. Dr. George L. Ellis.

From The Boston Herald.

Dr. George L. Ellis was as perfect a New-Englander as this State has produced. His was the typical Massachusetts mind—broad in its grasp of every great moral question, and yet filled with the most ardent belief in the individual's right to think for himself. New-England life and character were studied by him with a passionate love for the noblest, the highest forces animating it, and no citizen was truer to his faith in the historical worth of his native State than he.

#### Much Talk.

From The Boston Herald.

The memory of the esteemed Pilgrim Fathers fades not. They continue to furnish the theme for more post-prandial and platform eloquence than any other men who have flourished since the Apostles.


## UPHOLSTERY.

**Commencing this morning and for the remainder of the week, we shall offer special inducements in various lines of Lace Curtains, Upholstery Stuffs and Sash Curtains, in odd lots, at about one half their former prices. Portieres, half pairs and single pair lots, at less than half price, to close out before the season of 1895. Austrian Tapestry Couch Covers, $7.50 each; Bagdad Couch Covers, $6.50 each; Silk Tapestry Sofa Cushions, $2.75 each.**

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# STEINWAY

## The Standard Pianos of the World!

The Largest Establishment in Existence.

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### THE BURGLAR WENT INTO TWO HOUSES

#### Pastor Raymond and Mr. Sammis Shot at Him, but Missed—Scared Ladies.

BABYLON, L. I., Dec. 25.—A negro got into the Baptist parsonage, occupied by the Rev. J. E. Raymond, early this morning and wandered around, scaring people. Miss Cowles, a trained nurse, was disturbed and screamed, and a domestic howled that a man was trying to get into her room.

Mr. Raymond went to the room of the Rev. Horace Love, a boarder, and got a rifle. The negro was at the gate when Mr. Raymond saw him and fired. The burglar wasn't hit. Mr. Raymond tried to shoot again, but the rifle wouldn't work.

The house of Mrs. Emma Robbins was entered a little later by the same man, it is believed. Several ladies of the family screamed, and Mr. Sammis, a neighbor, went to their assistance with a revolver. The burglar was going away when Mr. Sammis got a glimpse of him. Mr. Sammis fired. He missed, too.

The burglar left his hat at Mrs. Robbins's. It is not known that he tried to rob any other houses. He got nothing at the two he went into.

### *THEATRICAL GOSSIP*

—Will Revive "Robin Hood."—For weeks the management of the Broadway Theatre and the Bostonians have been asked by mail and in person to give "Robin Hood." If possible, for one of the holiday weeks. So great has been the demand for the revival that Mr. French has

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# The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

## CHRISTMAS DAY SERVICES

### Anthems, Hymns, and Carols Sung in Many City Churches.

### PONTIFICAL MASS IN ST. PATRICK'S

**Archbishop Corrigan the Celebrant —Observances in Trinity, the Collegiate, and Other Churches.**

Christmas services were held yesterday in many houses of worship in this city, but especially in Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches, and thousands of people celebrated the day in its religious significance with the pomp of ceremony, and with anthem, hymn, and carol.

There were crowds of people about the entrances of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning an hour before the doors were opened.

They waited patiently until 11 o'clock, when the procession of priests and acolytes started from the sacristy and filed into the chancel. The grand orchestra combined with the organ burst into a majestic prelude, and the people crowded every available space in the auditorium, and knelt as the solemn pontifical mass was begun.

In and outside the chancel a corps of assistants, under the direction of Sexton Hart, had been busy since early morning in the work of decoration. Great palms banked either side, and extended down to the aisles. Evergreens were twined around the chancel rail, and hung in festoons from the altar and pulpit. The main altar was ablaze with lights. The side altars were also illuminated. Cut flowers decorated the altars. The throne, on the Gospel side of the chancel, was almost concealed at the side facing the auditorium with palms and flowers.

A special programme of music was carried out under the direction of William F. Pecher, the organist. Arthur Mees assisted at the organ. Silas's Mass in C major was rendered by the full complement of musical accessories. The soloists were Miss Hilke, soprano; Miss Clary, alto; Mr. Kaiser, tenor, and Mr. Steinbuch, basso.

Archbishop Corrigan was the celebrant of the mass. He was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Collins as deacon, the Rev. Mr. Donoghue as sub-deacon, the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon as first deacon of honor, the Rev. Patrick Daly as second deacon of honor, the Rev. William J. B. Daly as assistant priest, and the Rev. H. T. Newey and William McLaughlin as masters of ceremony.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Murphy, S. J., rector of the Church of St. Francis Xavier. He said Christ brought peace, joy, and good-will into the world. Christmas is the time of kindliness and joy, of rejoicing and jubilee. Christmas is not celebrated merely because it is the fashion to set the day apart for merry making and rejoicing, but because a Saviour had been born into the world, and Christ brought salvation to men. The day has special significance for Catholics, for to them as to no others in the Christian world comes the full realization and appreciation of all that Christmas means.

The responses were sung by a chancel choir of boys under the direction of James Ungerer.

Among those present at the mass were Joseph J. O'Donohue, William R. Grace, ex-Judge Donohue, J. H. Murphy, Augustin Daly, Adrian Iselin, Thomas H. O'Connor, Frank O'Neill, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, J. Rhinelander Dillon, J. B. Manning, H. McAleenan, David McClure, Jacob Ruppert, Mrs. George Ehret, Frederic R. and Charles Coudert, Peter Doelger, Mrs. Henry Clausen, John McInerney, Mrs. Martin B. Brown, Mrs. John Kelly, the Marquis San Marzano, James Pryor, and Gen. Di Cesnola.

### COMMUNION AT TRINITY.

**The Historic Church Festooned with Christmas Greens.**

High celebration of Christmas Day at Trinity Church was held yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The historic edifice was festooned in green.

Christmas greens encircled the pillars, stars of ivy hung from the windows, the choir was decorated with a star of ivy with a background of red, and huge crosses of ivy relieved the monotony of the two side walls. The altar was a mass of green and a profusion of white and pink roses.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix conducted the communion service, and was assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele, the Rev. C. H. Griffin, and the Rev. Dr. J. J. R. Spong.

The Rev. Dr. Dix preached a short sermon. The mystery of the incarnation, he said, was one of the greatest with which the mind of man had ever been confronted.

"The salvation of the world," he added, "is secured by keeping separate God and nature. We must never merge them. They are separate and distinct. In Christ God and nature were closely allied, but not wholly merged, and it is for that reason that we can be with God and God can be with us."

The muscial programme was of the elaborate character which characterizes the Christmas services at Trinity. The voices in the choir were, perhaps, more evenly balanced than ever, and the youthful voices of the boy sopranos and altos added to the impressiveness of the music.

The introit was Tours's "Sing, O Heavens, and Be Joyful, O Earth." The offertory was Gilchrist's "Christians, Awake," and for the communion service the choir sang Weber's mass in E flat. Dr. A. H. Messiter was the organist and choirmaster.

A large number of worshippers attended the communion service, and extra seats were provided in the main aisle. Among those present were David Ogden, Gouverneur Ogden, C. H. Griffin, Capt. Lynch, Dr. Derby, Col. W. Jay, S. Smith, C. C. Haight, E. K. Wright, Dr. Elliott, Miss Potter, Mrs. Bolton-Hall, E. R. Washburne, E. Chauncey, and Charles Colt.

### FINE MUSIC AT ST. LEO'S.

**Father Ducey Glad that Some of His Flock Had Gone to Hear Dr. McGlynn.**

The Christmas music at St. Leo's, in East Twenty-eighth Street, was very fine. High mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Ducey, assisted by the Very Rev. Father Boniface, O. S. F., as deacon, and Father Donovan as sub-deacon. The Rev. Edgar Treacy was the master of ceremonies, and the two acolytes were Joseph Healy and Walter Everard.

The soloists were Mme. Salvatti, soprano; Miss Julia O'Connor, contralto; A. R. Silbernagel, tenor, and Emile Coleth, baritone. Barnby's "March Triumphale" was impressively rendered by the organ and orchestra, and also the same author's mass in E flat. Reinberger's "Abenlied" was given as a violin solo by Mr. Hasselbrink.

The decorations were handsome and lavish. The altar was hidden beneath a mass of Easter lilies, while on each side towered spreading palms. The pulpit and chancel rail were covered with holly and evergreens, and to the left of the pulpit was a reclining figure of the infant Christ in the mangor, surrounded with fine palms and delicate ferns, the whole making a particularly handsome effect. The choir loft was decorated with wreaths and evergreens, and on the pillars hung handsome wreaths.

The Gospel of the mass was from St. John, but before delivering his short sermon, Father Ducey said that this was the first time in years that the church was not crowded. He was glad it was not, he said, as he did not like crowds, and if those who only come to church on Christmas to hear the music were not there, he was doubly glad.

He said the reason that there were some empty seats was doubtless due to the fact that many persons had gone to hear Dr. McGlynn, and he was glad to see that they had done so.

In his sermon Father Ducey denied that the age had lost its faith. An age that had its face turned to the future and in which there were men full of plans for the welfare of the world had not lost its faith. He quoted the words of a Presbyterian divine, however, who said some time ago that the religion of Jesus Christ was not found so much within the temples as outside of them. It was the duty of Catholics, he said, to shine in literature, in art, and to help advance and uphold the purity of the State.

"Let us look at Christ as a man," said Father Ducey, "and let us learn from Him the lesson of true manhood, the love of all we should love, our country, our State, and our city. It is not a question of creeds. Men are seeing to-day that there are platforms large enough for us all to stand on. Respect your neighbor's religious rights and make him have respect for yours. Here, more than in any country on earth, there is this opportunity."

Father Ducey announced that there would be no vespers. He said he had been in the church since 3 o'clock A. M., and that sometimes it was as hard to hold out in spiritual matters as in other things.

### MASSES AT ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S

**The Church Crowded with Worshippers at All the Services.**

The Christmas services yesterday in St. Francis Xavier's Church, West Sixteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, were largely attended, and at all the masses the immense edifice was packed to overflowing with worshippers.

Large streamers of evergreens were suspended from the ceiling, and the pillars were festooned with greens and flowers. The high altar was covered with white flowers, and fully 500 candles illuminated the sanctuary, which was filled with palms and potted plants. The crib at St. Joseph's altar attracted great attention.

Solemn high mass was solemnized at 4:30 o'clock A. M. by Fathers Golding and Denny, assisted by several priests of the college. Even at this early hour every seat was filled, and hundreds of persons stood in the aisles.

The music was very fine, and included Gaston M. Dethier's "Noel Liegels," Gounod's mass in C, Schuburger's "Jesu Dulces," and several new Christmas carols.

Solemn high mass was celebrated at 10:45 A. M., with a splendor rarely surpassed. The church was crowded to the outer doors, and many persons stood on the steps of the church and listened to the grand music. There was a chorus of seventy-five voices, under the direction of the Rev. John B. Young, with Gaston M. Dethier as organist.

The celebrant was Father Walsh, S. J., assisted by Father Stadelman and Deacon Howle. Father William Clarke preached the sermon on the birth of Christ.

### ANTHEMS IN HOLY TRINITY.

**The Church Tastefully Decorated, and the Attendance Good.**

There was a good attendance at the Christmas services in the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday morning.

The church was tastefully decorated with festoons and wreaths of evergreens and red stars and crosses. The communion table was covered with lilies of the valley, above and beyond which were displayed a number of red crosses.

Just before the sermon the anthem, "O, Sing to God Your Hymns of Gladness" was sung, and at the close of the service the congregation joined in singing the hymn, "O, holy night! the stars are brightly shining."

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, rector of the church, who took for his text, "He is our peace who hath made both one."

### ST. PAUL'S CHILDREN SING CAROLS

**The Christmas Services to be Repeated Next Sunday.**

About 500 children attached to the Sunday school of St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, observed Christmas Day by singing carols.

They assembled in the Sunday-school Room at 9:30 o'clock and then marched to the chapel.

The Rev. Dr. Robert M. Kemp, who has charge of the Sunday school, conducted the services, and was assisted by the Rev. Drs. Montague Geer, pastor, and Herbert H. Smith. The services were begun by singing the processional hymn, and then a brief prayer was said by Dr. Kemp. The singing of the carols was then resumed by all the children and those present. A brief address was made by Dr. Geer. The services will be repeated on Sunday next.

### BALTIMORE GERMAN PYTHIANS IN REVOLT

**They Surrender Their Charters and Organize a New Order.**

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 25.—At a recent joint meeting of the seven German lodges of Knights of Pythias of Baltimore action was taken on the order of the Supreme Lodge at its Kansas City meeting interdicting the use of any but the English language in the conduct of the ritual of the order. Resolutions were adopted requesting that the Grand Lodge of Maryland urge the present Supreme Lodge to restore the right to use the German rituals in their lodges.

The resolutions included a denunciation of Past Supreme Chancellor Blackwell, and the Supreme Lodge is requested to call upon him "to retract his slanderous expressions against the German brethren of the order."

Two German lodges have surrendered their charters, and have organized the Independent Order Knights of Pythias, as a result of the mandate proscribing the use of the German ritual.

**Valuable Farming Lands Involved.**

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 25.—An important land case will soon come before the courts here. About forty years ago John Irwin located a large number of military land warrants upon some of the choicest farming lands in Northwestern Iowa. During the war Irwin, who was a resident of one of the Southern States, by reason of confiscations and other causes became financially embarrassed, and failing to pay taxes upon his Iowa lands, they were sold at tax sale. The tax titles thus acquired were subsequently purchased by parties who improved and have for many years resided upon the lands. In October, 1892, Irwin died in Nebraska, and now his heirs have brought suit to redeem from the tax sales, claiming that Irwin was insane at the time these lands were sold for taxes, and so continued up to the time of his death. In Clay County alone more than seventy farms are involved.

## ALL SAW SANTA CLAUS

### And Many Poor Brooklyn Children Got Presents and Food.

### CHRISTMAS TREE SOCIETY'S GUESTS

**De Wolf Hopper and His Wife Delighted Them and They Sang "Annie Rooney" and "My Pearl Is a Bowery Girl."**

If the children in the poorer districts of Brooklyn found empty stockings when they awoke yesterday morning, they could not complain that Santa Claus neglected them all day.

There are so many of them that even with all his reindeers and whatever steam and electrical appliances he makes use of in these modern times, one Santa Claus would have found it difficult to visit all the children who crowded into the Universal Building, which he made his headquarters in the morning.

Through every mission, through individuals, and in every way possible to compass the city, the Brooklyn Christmas Tree Society sent invitations to the little children who might otherwise miss the joy of Christmas presents.

The doors of the Columbia Theatre were thrown open at 8:30, and the children settled down in the comfortable seats to wait until a real Santa Claus should come out and talk to them.

De Wolf Hopper and Mrs. Edna Wallace Hopper were respectively Santa and the French Doll. Mayor Schieren made an address of welcome, and there were recitations and dances and songs.

Henry Firth Ward, as a prelude to the appearance of Santa Claus, recited "'Twas the Night Before Christmas." Then Hopper came on in his reindeer-drawn sleigh, with a present for each of those in the vast auditorium, and performed such antics as Santa Claus is supposed to go through with.

The child wonder at his appearance was manifested by hearty applause, and he said, at the conclusion of his performance, that he felt as one who had done good to his fellow-men.

In the last songs the children joined in the choruses. They were familiar with the airs of the ballads rendered by Louise Gerard, which were "Annie Rooney" and "My Pearl Is a Bowery Girl."

After the entertainment there was a rush for the gifts next door in the same building. Sad wails and cries began then to mingle with sounds of joy.

There was such a crush in the big crowd that the policemen kept moving with a constant "Please pass along," that the littlest toddlers were almost smothered, and they couldn't find their mothers or their big brothers and big sisters, and they were almost afraid they weren't going to have any Christmas after all.

But it all came right in the end, just as it does in the story books. There was plenty of room inside for the reunited families, and, if a small boy or girl had lost a hat, it was speedily replaced at the clothing table, where there were dresses, coats, underclothing, shoes, and hats for those who needed them.

There was a doll for every girl, with toys, candy, and other good things, and trumpets, carts, policemen's rattles, and drums for the boys.

The drums were the best of all, but the request, "Please, mister, can't I have that drum?" couldn't always be granted, especially if the little pleader already had an armful of other good things.

"Tommy" was one of the small boys who was lost for a short time, and who exacted any number of promises from the ladies who rescued him that they would take him and some large bundles home, in case neither "Dordie nor Johnnie" appeared.

"Tommy" was a pretty little fellow, with long reddish-gold hair, a frock considerably the worse for wear and soil, and an air of being quite able to take care of himself. He was ensconced upon a box, where he discoursed volubly, but somewhat unintelligibly.

He was very sure of one thing, and that was that he had seen "Santa Claus in de t'eatre," with an emphasis on the "a" in the last word. Then he put on his new mittens, and was all ready to take his big bundles, which were nearly as large as himself, when brother Johnny appeared.

"Tommy" belongs to a family where the amenities of life are taught. Before the entertainment in the theatre he was taken by his brother to one of the boxes in which sat the ladies in charge. Then, when he got their attention, the brother, with a Chesterfieldian bow, addressed them graciously, in these words:

"Me and Tommy and Micky wishes you a Merry Christmas."

The best feature of the day, after the gifts, was something good to eat. That was provided at a restaurant in Fulton Street. Each child and a few of the mothers with small children got tickets.

Then they started off in a procession, to the music of trumpets and rattles, the girls stopping on the way to compare dolls.

There were sandwiches and coffee, griddle cakes, fried oysters, and pie, and as fast as the tables could be cleared and replenished the guests were admitted.

One of the first boys commenced with a vigorous attack upon the table itself with knife and fork, but that was bad policy, for he lost his dinner by it.

Knives and forks were not generally in demand, except where the boys put them in their pockets for souvenirs, and that was not a proceeding favored by the managers.

Pie was not so popular as might have been expected from such a hungry horde, and there was not time for griddle cakes. But fried oysters pleased the palates of all.

It may be possible that several small colored boys are eating them still, for they took as many as could be grabbed at each fresh supply.

Among the officers of the society this year are: President—Mrs. Frank Sittig; First Vice President—Edwin Knowles; Second Vice President—Mrs. J. Elliott Langstaff; Treasurer—Frank Sittig; Secretary—Miss Florence Edwards; General Manager—Dr. James Wood; Assistant General Manager—Charles H. Marcey; Chairman of Executive Committee—Mayor Charles A. Schieren; Vice Chairman—Walter Scott, Jr.

**A Marriage at the Indian School.**

CARLISLE, Penn., Dec. 25.—Dennison Wheeler, leader of the Indian Training School Band, and Miss Louisa La Chapelle, a member of the Chippewa tribe, were married to-day at the Indian School here by the Rev. George Norcross of the Presbyterian Church in this city. The ceremony was witnessed by several hundred Indian children and invited guests from Philadelphia and other cities.

**The Bordeaux Wine Exposition.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The French Embassy at Washington has been informed that applications for space at the International Wine Exposition, which will be held at Bordeaux from May to November, 1895, will be received as late as Jan. 31 by the Société Philomathique of that city, which has the matter in charge.

## DALY'S DECKED FOR THE SEASON

### The Lobby Decorated with Holly and Mistletoe—Ready for the Holiday Bill To-Morrow Night.

Daly's Theatre appeared yesterday in its holiday attire. Mr. Daly has always made it a rule to decorate his house for Christmas and New Year's, and the effect this Winter is even more pretty than in former years. Holly, evergreens, and the mistletoe, artistically arranged in loops, wreaths, and streamers, greet the visitor as soon as he enters the vestibule and remind him of the cheer and good-will which is supposed to characterize the Yuletide season.

In the lobby the decorations are very elaborate. Hanging over the gate, so that every patron passes under it, is a large New Year's bell, covered with red ribbons and beautified by strips of evergreen. Massive wreaths are suspended from the balcony of the art gallery, and long strings of evergreen, arranged in graceful loops and intertwined with red ribbon, hang from the walls, interspersed with bunches of mistletoe, the red berries of which stand out in pleasing contrast to the background of green. On each side of the steps leading to the auditorium massive palms are placed, and they complete a picture of holiday greeting which puts every visitor in the best of humor to enjoy the play.

The greenroom of the theatre, which is the only greenroom in the country that is entitled to the name, is similarly decorated, so that Mr. Daly's players, when off the stage, are in the midst of reminders in green and red of the glad season of the year.

The last performance of the charming comedy, "Love on Crutches," will be given at Daly's to-night, and the last matinée this afternoon. To-morrow night "The Taming of the Shrew," the play with which the company opened Daly's Theatre in London, will be revived for a season of two weeks, with Miss Rehan in her magnificent portrayal of Katherine. Two of the scenes will be new, and the part of Christopher Sly in the prologue will be played for the first time by Tyrone Power, who has rejoined the Daly company. Mr. Lewis and Mrs. Gilbert will appear in their old characters of Grumio and Curtis.

## ARMOR PLATE REQUIREMENTS

### *A REVISION OF THE SPECIFICATIONS ABOUT TO BE DECLARED.*

**No Indication Whether the Tests to be Prescribed Will Be More or Less Severe than at Present.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—There will soon be a revision of the armor specifications for the Navy Department, preparatory to another agreement with the Carnegie Steel Company and the Bethlehem Company. The matter has only been discussed generally, and no conclusion has been reached regarding the nature of the requirements or whether the terms shall be made still more severe or lessened.

All deliveries of armor will have been made by March, 1895, when, from the two companies, under the latest contract made, more than 6,000 tons of armor of all shapes and sizes will be in possession of the Government. The contractors are already looking about for new contracts. Whether Congress appropriates money for the material or not, the ordnance officers who have charge of the inspection and testing of material will revise the specifications. The armor-plate makers have from time to time complained that the Government requirements were too severe and that the demands on the manufacturers were unjust. Although the Navy Department people purposely avoid expressing an opinion on the subject, the view of the contractors is not shared by the experts.

It is yet too early to state the provisions of the new specifications, but it is pretty certain that the requirements will not be changed to meet the criticism of the armor-plate makers. There appears to be a well-defined notion in the Navy Department that recent tests of armor justify more exacting specifications. The armor plate trials will be made the basis, as in the past, of future requirements. The methods of inspection are not likely to be changed. It was only recently that the system was overhauled so as to provide for a closer scrutiny, made necessary by the carelessness of workmen during the absence of the Inspectors.

The alterations which will be made will have to do more with the ballistic test of the material. The manufacture of armor is now thoroughly established, in the view of the ordnance officers, and Capt. Sampson, the Naval Chief of Ordnance, is of the opinion that in the next contracts the minimum requirements should be raised to a point known possible to be attained by careful and skilful manufacture. While this feature is increased in severity, the contractors will be pledged to produce the best armor possible under the conditions existing at the time of placing the contract. It is likely, too, that the Government will seek to continue its present arrangement with armor manufacturers, whereby the Navy Department receives a rebate for the nickel belonging to it, and contained in the armor plate scrap and discards remaining in the contractors' hands on the completion of the contracts.

If Capt. Sampson's views are adopted by the officers who revise the specifications, the objections of the contractors to the ballistic tests for thick Harveyized armor will avail nothing. The contractors, as stated, claim that the tests are entirely too severe. Capt. Sampson acknowledged that the required tests are more severe for thick armor than for thin, but he is not convinced that it is necessary or desirable to make any change in the tests now prescribed, and the acceptance of three groups of this armor, he believes, warrants the conclusion that a homogeneous plate of proper composition and treatment should be able to pass the prescribed test without difficulty. In the revision of the specification it is likely that the views of Capt. Sampson will prevail.

### INCOME TAX REGULATIONS

**Issued in an Official Form, with a Convenient Index.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The income tax regulations in official form, with the exception of the blank forms of returns, which will not be completed for a week or more, were issued to-day. A synopsis covering all the important points was sent in these dispatches ten days ago.

The index to the regulations covers in concise form all subjects embraced in 23 printed pages of 2,500 words or more, and gives at a glance all the essential features of the operation of the law.

**Rescued by the Engineers.**

Michael Ryan, a laborer, tried to get aboard the freighter Lizzie Henderson of the Ward Line, at Pier E, East River, yesterday afternoon. He fell from the gangplank into the water. He could not swim.

At the time the ship's engineer, Thomas Pierson, was talking to Assistant Engineer Henry Lambert. Seeing the position of Ryan, both engineers leaped into the water, and, after much difficulty, succeeded in rescuing the drowning man. He was taken to the Old Slip Station and locked up.

## LOYAL HEBREW CHILDREN

### Hirsch Fund Pupils Honor the Flag of the Nation.

### PATRIOTISM IS THEIR LESSON

**Recently from Abroad, They Have Been Taught to Respect Their New Country and Its Emblem.**

Seven hundred Hebrew children, recent immigrants from Russia and Roumania, who are pupils of the Baron de Hirsch schools, saluted the flag yesterday with an ardor that awakened the patriotic feelings of the men and women who had assembled to witness the ceremony at the Hebrew Institute, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street.

It was a pleasing incident in the programme of the "Chanuka" entertainment given by the day classes of the schools, and evidenced the patriotic idea which prevails in the education given to these young foreigners.

In the day classes of the school, which are taught at the Hebrew Institute, there are now over 700 children, boys and girls, whose ages range from five to sixteen years, although there are very few of the latter age. They are all the children of Hebrew immigrants, 95 per cent. of whom are Russian, and the rest Roumanians. The children are prepared for entrance to the public schools. When they first come under the care of the teachers, they cannot speak a word of English, and from this fact a conception of the task which falls to the share of the young women who teach in these schools may be formed. The children are thoroughly drilled in the instruction needed to admit them to the higher grades of the primary department, because, in the congested districts in which they live, the lower grades in the primary schools are so full that there is no hope of their admission.

The teachers are all graduates of the Normal College of this city, and the methods employed are precisely those used in the public schools, so that when the pupils of the Baron de Hirsch schools enter the classes in the public schools for which they have been fitted there is absolutely no friction. The Principals of the public schools to which the children go have repeatedly given the managers of the de Hirsch Fund the assurance that the children trained in the schools supported by the fund are among their most intelligent and obedient pupils.

But, above all that is taught these children of a foreign soil, is the great lesson of patriotism and loyalty to the flag. This lesson of patriotism is taught on every occasion. Besides the day classes, there are more advanced evening classes for pupils who work during the day time. In these classes there are nearly 500 pupils.

The Hebrew feast of "Chanuka," which commemorates the victory of the Maccabees, was the occasion for the entertainment yesterday. Seven hundred children, all wholesome looking, clean, and neatly clad, occupied the seats in the large hall of the institute. A. S. Solomons, general agent of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, presided, and, beside him on the platform were the Rev. H. P. Mendes, Julius Lehman, Mrs. M. D. Louis, Mrs. D. P. Hays, Mrs. David Goldstein, Mr. and Mrs. A. Reichow, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Hoffman, B. S. Osbon of the National Association of Naval Veterans, Wilson L. Gill of the Patria Association, and Louis Schnabel, the Superintendent of the schools.

The only decoration of the hall consisted of American flags. The programme was made up of patriotic songs, recitations, and addresses. One of the larger boys bore a handsome silk flag to the platform, and all the children arose at a signal, saluted the colors, and recited in unison a pledge to respect, honor, and support the flag.

Addresses to the children were made by the Rev. Dr. Mendes, B. S. Osbon, and A. S. Solomons. After the entertainment, the children were regaled with ice cream and cakes.

### WANTED QUININE BUT TOOK ACONITE

**Mrs. Lyttle, ex-Mayor Hewitt's Coachman's Wife, Kills Herself.**

Mrs. Jane Lyttle, fifty-one years old, of 117 East Twenty-second Street, died yesterday from the effects of poison taken in mistake for medicine. She was the wife of ex-Mayor Hewitt's coachman.

Lyttle and his family occupy apartments over the coachhouse. The Hewitts returned last week from their country home at Ringwood, N. J. Mrs. Lyttle developed malaria while in the country, and since she came back to the city had been in a very nervous condition. Quinine was prescribed for her in a solution.

The medicine was kept on a shelf, near which stood a bottle of aconite for use in the stable. The medicine was always administered by Mrs. Lyttle's daughter. Mrs. Lyttle arose about 6 o'clock yesterday morning and swallowed a mouthful of the aconite, in mistake for the medicine.

Her cries of pain aroused the family, and a messenger was sent for Dr. John R. Conway of 130 Lexington Avenue, but Mrs. Lyttle died within forty minutes after taking the poison.

Her husband has been in the employ of the Hewitt family for the last ten years.

### SHE WAS SILENT FOR FOUR YEARS

**Miss Mary Case Has Her Voice Suddenly Returned to Her.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 25.—Miss Mary Case of this city, a prominent missionary of the First Congregational Church, has just had a most remarkable experience. For four years she had been afflicted with muteness. On the day that she lost the power of speech she was at the breakfast table, conversing with members of the family. Suddenly she became afflicted with hoarseness, but the power of speech had not altogether disappeared until evening.

She resorted to the skill of specialists and the remedies suggested to her by the numerous callers at her home, but without avail.

A few days ago her vocal powers returned, and she has now the full use of her voice. She paid a visit to the home of Samuel Bachteller of the State Board of Public Works. While there her voice suddenly rang out in tones clear and distinct. Utterly astounded, she continued to test her voice, and, although not able at first to wholly govern it, daily practice has since enabled her to do so.

**Panic Among the Tenants.**

A fire was discovered on the top floor of the tenement, 174 West Street, yesterday afternoon. It was supposed to have originated through some one dropping a lighted cigar, which ignited the lounge in the rear apartments of the fifth floor. A panic was created among the other occupants of the building, who fled to the street. The damage to the floor was slight.

## BORROWED $10 FROM THE CHIEF OF POLICE

**Norton Left a Horse and Carriage Which Parker Thinks Were Stolen.**

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 25.—A man about thirty years old drove up to Chief of Police Parker's livery stable last night and told the Chief that he was a special examiner for the United States Pension Bureau. He said he was short of funds and proposed to Chief Parker that if he would lend him $10 until this morning, so that he could get back to his home in Harlem, he would leave his horse and carriage as security. The man gave his name as Ralph Norton.

Chief Parker, being sympathetic, opened his cash box He found but $7 there. The stranger said he must have $10, as he wanted to purchase a few Christmas presents and some things for his family's Christmas dinner.

Parker drew a check for the amount and sent his clerk, Charles Mosher, to a neighboring store to get it cashed. Then he handed his visitor two five-dollar bills. The stranger thanked him, and said he would return this morning to pay back the loan and claim his horse and carriage.

After the man had gone Parker became suspicious and decided to hunt Norton up and find out how he got possession of the rig. The man had gone to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad station and just as Parker entered the door was getting his change from one of the five-dollar bills which he had given in payment for a ticket for New-London, Conn.

Chief Parker arrested him and took him before Justice T. M. Parker. Norton was indignant and threatened both the Chief and the Justice with suits for damages if he was held.

They questioned him closely, and, as he showed considerable knowledge of pension laws and other details connected with the Pension Department, Parker decided to withdraw his complaint. Norton, after threatening to sue Parker for causing him to miss the train, left.

Chief Parker was up bright and early this morning, expecting Norton, but he failed to put in an appearance. Parker now fears that he has been made the victim of a horse thief, who, fearing arrest if he offered the horse and carriage for sale, decided to raise what money he could and flee.

Parker expects that some owner will turn up to claim the property. He has no clue to the whereabouts of Norton.

### HEBREW FREE SCHOOL ELECTION

**New Officers and Report of the Work of the Association.**

The annual meeting of the Hebrew Free School Association was held yesterday morning in the schoolrooms of the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. The officers and Directors elected for the ensuing year were:

Albert F. Hochstadter, President; Henry Budge, Vice President; Edmund E. Wise, Honorary Secretary; T. Oberfelder, Secretary; Directors—Myer S. Isaacs, William C. Popper, Julia Richman, Albert Friedlander, David Kohn, Joseph Silverman, D. D.; Jacob Korn, and Joseph Lilianthal. Joseph Lilianthal was elected Treasurer in place of Newman Cowen, and Louis Marshal was elected a Director.

The financial report showed that the receipts for the last year were $18,144.33 and the expenditures $17,258.40. The resources of the association are represented by real estate worth $51,960.06.

The report of the Discipline Committee was read by Miss Julia Richman, and it showed that 3,283 children between the ages of eight and fourteen years were enrolled Nov. 30. These children must all attend a public school; otherwise they are not permitted to attend the afternoon classes of the association, which are devoted to religious subjects and instruction in Hebrew. There are sixty-one classes, thirty-six of which are at Jefferson Street and East Broadway and twenty-five at 624 East Fifth Street.

**Smash Up in Fifth Avenue.**

A Fifth Avenue stage was passing Fifty-ninth Street on its down-town trip about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon when another vehicle turned in ahead of it.

Erelk Berg, who was driving the stage, was in a hurry and turned his horses suddenly to one side in order to pass around the slower wagon. Just as he did so a coupé driven by Michael McKenna of 224 East Fifty-sixth Street came up at the side and the heavy tongue of the stage struck it, smashing it and tipping it over. The driver, however, was thrown off the box and severely bruised. The stage driver was arrested.

**Died from Effects of Cocoaine.**

The police notified the Coroner yesterday that Catherine M. Prauss, a trained nurse, forty years old, had died Monday night from an overdose of cocoaine.

Mrs. Prauss was suffering from a violent headache, and took the drug as a relief. It caused her to sink into a stupor, from which she could not be aroused.

Mrs. Prauss lived with her son Frederick, at 316 West Fifty-ninth Street.

### THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

THE NEW CURRENCY BILL—The substitute measure for the Carlisle plan.
DIPLOMACY IN VACATION—Threats of the alliance against Japanese conquest.
FISH SURE TO BE SPEAKER—No doubt of his election to the control of the Assembly.
ALLIES AGAINST EUROPE—The war between China and Japan practically settled.
DEATH IN THE BIG STORM—The coasts of Northwestern Europe strewn with wrecks.
AROUND THE WORLD AFOOT—Two men who have walked from San Francisco.
SUFFERING IN NEBRASKA—Hundreds of families in destitute circumstances.
BURNED TELLING SANTA—Baby Cornwall was sending a message up the chimney.
MARTIN GRAVELY ACCUSED—The latest developments in the New-York police scandal.
EIGHT YEARS FAR SEELY—Sentence of the Shoe and Leather Bank defaulter.
UNDER THE CHURCH'S BAN—Odd Fellows, Pythians, and Sons of Temperance condemned.
RESPONDS TO THEIR TOAST—Grand Master Hugh McCurdy to the Knights Templar.
OLD AUNT JANE'S MEMORY—Lived 102 years, but recalls Christmas in the Bowling Green.
TALES OF THE CLOAK ROOM—Early trials of some members of the Millionaires' Club.
PERFIDY AND CORRUPTION—How Boston Democrats were defeated in the city election.
CHRISTMAS AT OGUNQUIT—Mr. Larrabee swindled in the Merry Yuletide season.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: The Economical Feeding of Swine, by Henry Stewart; The Cultivation of Orchards, by Prof. L. H. Bailey; New-York Experiment Station; Cutting and Storing Ice; Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

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Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

**Single Copies.....3 cents**
**Per Year.....$1.00**

## WITH BOWERY TRAMPS

### Mr. Gilder Makes a Tour of Their Lodging Houses.

### RAGGLES'S CHRISTMAS BILL OF FARE

**The Day Was a Good One for the Wanderers, and Their Pleas of Starvation Brought Them Many Coins.**

In the midst of the general Christmas cheerfulness there was a great deal of uneasiness among the tramps in the Bowery when Richard Watson Gilder made a tour of the lodging houses late Monday night. Many of the tramps were routed out of bed in the small hours while Mr. Gilder was inspecting the places.

Mr. Gilder, who is Chairman of the Tenement House Commission, was seen at his home, 55 Clinton Place, yesterday afternoon by a reporter for The New-York Times.

"I have often been through the Bowery district," he said, "and the only thing unusual about this trip was the fact that I took a Central Office detective with me. I thought I could make the trip quicker with his aid.

"I visited a number of the Bowery lodging houses at a late hour, and inspected the inmates, the beds, &c. Most of the inmates had gone to bed, and were, therefore, roused from their slumbers.

"I saw much drunkenness among the inmates, and few signs of Christmas. It was not an official inspection, as the Tenement House Commission has nothing to do with the lodging houses."

In the present incomplete state of society there is no organization of philanthropists specially charged with the distribution of Christmas toys, turkeys, or ten-cent pieces among the tramps in the Bowery lodging houses.

Notwithstanding this drawback, the predatory creatures who live in the Bowery lodging houses managed to get about as much comfort and satisfaction out of Christmas as the average citizen.

Most of the gentry cruised around until a late hour on Christmas Eve, picking up small coins from benevolent persons on the plea that they were hungry, or had just come from Philadelphia.

On this account, and for the further reason that many of them had been routed out of bed when Mr. Gilder was making his inspection, the tramps in the Bowery lodging houses did not arise early Christmas morning. There was, indeed, no occasion for them to get up early. There were no socks hanging from the mantel to be examined, nor were there any electric bells to ring for breakfast on a tray.

The first thing the tramp did on waking was to don his Winter clothes. Then he shuffled down stairs to the sitting room of the lodging house. Next he toasted his shins at the stove, and then he got down into the street. If he had any money in his pocket, he at once invested it in beer. The Bowery saloons all set a Christmas free lunch, and, having put a layer of free lunch on top of his beer, the lodging-house tramp betook himself to his accustomed route.

Park Row, Park Place, Chatham Square, and the Bowery were alive yesterday with these lodging-house tramps, begging for money to keep them from starvation. A large proportion of them said they had just come from Philadelphia. This story seemed to provoke more sympathy than any other, and earned for them many small coins. A New-Yorker who would have said, "Get out!" in harsh tones to a tramp who was merely starving to death was softened by the thought that the tramp had just come from Philadelphia, and, as a result nearly all the tramps down town were calling themselves fresh arrivals from the City of Brotherly Love.

A reporter for The New-York Times found a typical tramp ensconced in a chair near the stove in a Bowery lodging house last night.

"I don't want my name in the papers," he said. "No notoriety for me. Call me Willie Weary Raggles. That will suit first rate."

"Willie, what did you have to eat today?"

Mr. Raggles thought a moment, and then borrowed the reporter's pencil and wrote out the following as his Christmas bill of fare:

Beer.
"Sinkers."
Mixed Ale.
Leg of a Turkey.
Beer.
"One Up."
Peanuts.
Large Glass of Kentucky Whisky.
"Ham and—"
Mixed Ale and Cheese.
Pickles.
Liver Pudding.

"That's not all," said William, "but it is all I can remember. It does not include all the beers, nor all the free lunch I grabbed.

"Christmas is a good day for us. Nearly every man will give up on Christmas, and the fellow that's been drinking wine is disposed to see we get the beer end of the racket. He don't want to see us go dry.

"We tramps feel in better humor now than we did. We were hot in the collar when Garvey was jugged merely for taking a snooze in Mrs. Astor's house, but we have got over that.

"The police force is sure to be reorganized, and in the general shuffle and the introduction of new blood we feel we've got a good chance to wear the uniform—some of us, at least. Then we'll have feather beds of our own, and won't have to sneak in Mrs. Astor's back gate."

### TREASURY AGENT PLACED UNDER ARREST

**He Is Accused of Attempting to Sho

# ENJOYING THE HOLIDAYS

## Good Prospects Give Zest to Wall Street's Christmas.

## PLENTY OF TIME TAKEN BY BROKERS

### Indications that the Bear Force Is Breaking—Bankers Getting a Foretaste of Business Improvement.

Gloom in Wall Street, which has been extensively advertised of late, did not interfere with a merry opening of the holiday season by those who croak as a matter of business.

A benevolent operator, with whom quotations had agreed fairly well through the year, put the sincerity of despondent professions to the test Monday afternoon by proposing a luncheon for Christmas at his expense.

The office in which he made the offer was fairly well filled with customers, and he barred none. To his surprise, everybody had previous engagements for a merry-making. Not one person of at least twenty whom he presonally invited was at liberty to accept.

Monday passed for a dull day at the Stock Exchange. Very few orders reached the board room. The explanation was found in the vacant chairs and desks at the brokers' offices. Brokers and operators alike had begun their holiday Saturday and gone away for a jollification.

Preparations for a general good time were never more thoroughly made than for this holiday. Evidences are abundant that it was fully enjoyed.

At the Produce and Cotton Exchanges there was no attempt to disguise the wish to celebrate Christmas with plenty of time. Those Exchanges were closed Monday for that purpose.

Gloom for the element that has ruled at the Exchanges for the greater part of the year is a good sign. It carries with it a promise of prosperity. Much of the year's profit has gone to the bears. Those financial undertakers thrive on adversity. Their tactics worked so well that traders ran to their help. They grew to such numbers that their operations became unwieldy.

Discomfiture has been increased in the last few weeks by conditions distinctly favorable. Prices have lately not only resisted attack, but they have shown an advancing tendency. Recovery from the long illness which the market has suffered is naturally slow, but it has been unmistakable. This puts the army of bears in bad humor, for short contracts in a market that will not yield are uncomfortable possessions.

Indications that the bear force is breaking mean well for the future. A little more positive improvement will lead to wholesale desertions. Operators affect an indifference to the course of the market which they do not feel.

It is not true that, activity being equal, they like a downward as well as an upward market. The speculative instinct is naturally buoyant. There is never so much business as when prices are booming. At other times the market is left mainly to professionals and board-room scalpers who trade on eighths and quarters. The market that brings out the most money is the market which attracts the largest number of traders outside of professional lines. Only a bull market suits "the public." Signs all point to such a market.

Since the tendency ceased to be downward it has been sluggish, as happens after all long-continued movements in one direction. At the same time traders have not lacked material for activity. Fluctuations in Sugar and other industrials were violent enough to suit the most inveterate speculators. Bond news, the prospect of railway pooling, and the hope of currency reform have had effect on the market that much outweighed the influence of gold shipments.

Reviving trade has also done its part in transforming bad conditions into good ones. Railway earnings begin to show improvement over last year's figures, and comparisons are expected to become steadily better.

With prices close to the foundation, there could not be a finer opportunity for favoring conditions to complete the change now begun in the tendency of financial operations. Dealers are quite willing to accept holiday dullness in view of the hopeful outlook.

Bankers are already getting a foretaste of business improvement. The surplus reserve of the banks is no longer very burdensome and money is in fair demand. Interest rates seem to have advanced for permanent account.

Bankers are confident that with the new year loans will rapidly expand to accommodate the increase of business which the full operation of the tariff law promises. They do not expect to be troubled with large surplus reserves after January.

### Nerve Taken from a Man's Brain.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Dr. L. McLane Tiffany has performed a very delicate operation at the Maryland University Hospital. It consisted of opening the skull of the patient and removing from the brain a piece of nerve in order to give relief from neuralgia. The affected nerve passed from the brain through a small aperture in the skull. The gradual closing of this aperture and the consequent pressure on the nerve caused almost unbearable pain. Dr. Tiffany has performed six similar operations, all of which were successful.

### A Faithful Employe.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

William W. Walker, who was employed in the circulation department of The Public Ledger from 1850 until 1893, when he was retired with a pension by George W. Childs, died on Saturday, at his residence, 2103 Norris Street. During the entire forty-three years of service Mr. Walker was absent from duty but four nights. He was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1818, and leaves a wife and three daughters.

## *TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.*

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 25.—Chief Operative Murphy of the Secret Service made a raid on the Standard Stamp Company yesterday and seized 30,000 envelopes bearing fac similes of foreign stamps. The firm deals in foreign stamps and puts them in envelopes. On the outside envelopes, in the way of an advertisement, are imitations, or, as Murphy considers them, counterfeits, of foreign stamps.

Martin's Ferry, Ohio, Dec. 25.—Non-union glassworkers are arriving to work in the Buckeye Glass Works, which are about to resume operations, and the local union glassworkers are greatly excited. Nine different non-union men have been assaulted, two being terribly beaten.

St. Louis, Dec. 25.—Sneak thieves took a pocketbook containing $100 in money and a note for $28,000, from the vest of Michael Doran. He had placed the vest on a chair while being shaved. Albert Anderson and Edward Leblande have been arrested.

Paris, Mo., Dec. 25.—Robert Rouse, who shot Miss Bettie Hayden near Florida, Sunday, killed himself a half hour after shooting the young lady. She will recover.

Sullivan, Me., Dec. 25.—While hunting yesterday, William Adam accidentally shot W. J. Stewart of West Sullivan. Stewart died this morning.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 25.—David Holmes, the English labor leader, arrived in this city this morning from New-York.

## *ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.*

### On the Berlin, from Southampton.

B.——P. J. Black, Jr., Miss Alma S. Brigham.——D.——H. Digham.——E.——James Erckmann.——F.——C. G. Fisher, Warren Ferris.——G.——L. A. Gleason, Miss G. E. Golder.——H.——R. J. Hock, John N. Hansen.——J.——Miss Ethel James.——P.——Mrs. B. F. Peixotto, Miss Mabel Peixotto, Miss Grace Pringle.——S.——S. Sheldrake, Franklin B. Sanders, Miss A. Belle Smith, G. T. Spencer, H. Cavalier Smith, W. L. Smith.——T.——Miss N. Tennant.——Z.——L. A. Zerega.

# THE WRECK OF THE OLD KEARSARGE

### A Southern Member of Her Crew Describes the Circumstances Anew.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

When the flagship Kearsarge was broken to pieces off Roncador Reefs, Galveston came near losing a native son. Among all on board—218 officers and men—there was one who was born and raised in the Gulf City, whose father before him was a soldier and sailor during the late war, though he is of foreign birth, and as a remembrance of his services he has charge of the lighthouse at Fort Point. And there the father, mother, son, and daughter live in the cozy home set up on posts beside the south jetty. To this airy, cozy home the other day John Gerhardt, the sailor boy, came home after six years of service in the navy of the United States.

"See here, what John brought me," said the sister. It was a pretty wall ornament made of shells and suggested the life of the sailor.

"He didn't bring me anything," said the mother, "but a kiss."

"He brought himself, didn't he?" was suggested.

"Yes, indeed, and that's enough."

The story of the wreck of the Kearsarge, the hardships and his after life ending in the home welcoming from happy parents, proud of their "boy," all reads like W. Clarke Russell.

The Kearsarge was heading for Bluefields, under command of Admiral Stanton. The time was only last February, when all the trouble in the Bluefields was on and Great Britain and America were growling at each other under their breaths. The Kearsarge was ordered to the Bluefields from the North Atlantic squadron, of which she was the flagship.

"At 6 o'clock the Admiral asked the navigator, Lieut. Lyman, as to the location of the ship, and the navigator said that she was nine miles off the reefs," said Mr. Gerhardt to a News man who called to see him. "The ship was under full sail and the fires were banked; that is, there was no steam on at all. The wind was pretty stiff, and the sea was running pretty high. At 7:30 o'clock two apprentices who were on the watch shouted 'Breakers ahead!' and then there was a hurrying. The sails were ordered reefed, but it was too late. The ship had struck the reef, and was wedged in between the rocks, where with each wave she was rocked up and down like a cradle. She lay rather on her side.

"When she struck the reefs, the mainmast was broken off, and in falling it struck the smokestack, knocking it down. The shock threw out all the boats, and they were capsized and became useless to us. We had six boats altogether, including a steam launch. We tried to back out, but, having little steam in the boiler, found it impossible. Then the boiler burst, doing no particular damage, because there was not enough steam pressure, and what little there was was being used on the pumps.

"We were in a bad predicament, I can tell you. We couldn't have used our boats if we had had them, for we didn't know the sea or the shore there; didn't know which way to go to avoid the breakers and reach safety. The night was dark, and as gloomy as we felt.

"On the following morning the Admiral ordered the foremast cut away, which the coxswain did, to ease the ship. You see, it was rocking and rolling, and the tall mast in the wind only made it rock and roll the more, going to pieces the faster.

"As soon as daybreak came, we fastened a line to a piece of wood and it floated ashore. We were then able to get a man ashore and fasten a line. We rigged up a block and tackle, and formed a sort of basket with a life preserver, with which we swung everybody across to where they could stand in the water. The Admiral told us to take nothing from the ship except the money and the accounts with the men. We got out some hardtack, but left all our clothes except those we had on our backs.

"After we were landed we dug in the sand for water, and found some that answered, though it was very brackish. We were only given one hardtack a day, but managed to get some shellfish that helped out some. It kept us from starving. A mutiny was threatened once. The men were ordered not to go outside the lines. Several of us started to hunt for sea gulls' eggs, and the marine on guard stopped us.

"'You can't go outside these lines,' he said.

"'But we are going outside the lines,' said the spokesman.

"The marine made a move to use his gun, when the spokesman said:

"'We are goin to hunt sea gulls' eggs to keep us from starving. We have got to have something more to eat. If you ever use that gun under the circumstances, there will be one of the biggest mutinies you ever heard of right on this island.' We went after the eggs and got a fairly good number.

"But we had saved nothing. We slept on the sand, and, as some of the men were nearly destitute of clothing, the hardship was increased. It was hard to see our home—the old Kearsarge—slowly being churned to pieces on those rocks. Some of the men had no other home to think of. They had been with her for years—twelve or fifteen years—and took a pride in fixing up, painting, keeping neat and clean, ornamenting and making their corners more homelike, for it was the only home they knew.

"We planted the Stars and Stripes on the rocks, bottom upward, to denote distress, and then waited, living half naked and only getting enough to eat to keep life within our bodies. We lived there for eight days, when the City of Paris came along and picked us up. She had been informed as to our course, and knew about where to find us. We were all taken aboard and shipped to New-York.

"I went into the service on the Raleigh—one of the new steel cruisers—where I remained until my time was out, when I got my discharge and came home. I am going to stay in Galveston now; stay here with the old folks. I have had enough of the sea and have seen the world."

"How did Lyman, the navigator, come to get out of the course?"

"I don't know. He claimed that the chart was wrong, but I don't believe it."

"Wasn't there any loss of life?"

"Yes; a negro, Robbins, was drowned. He was a barber, and tried to carry all his strops, razors, and tools. He was badly scared, and in his impatience to get ashore tried to swim with all his load. He could not make it, and was drowned. The Admiral, fearing that to pay any attention to the body would scare the men, ordered that it remain untouched, thinking to bury it quietly later on. But it was washed away and never seen again."

John Gerhardt has only one memento of the Kearsarge. The marines are required to wear black silk kerchiefs. At the time of the wreck he was wearing his, and thus saved it. He proposed to have his name worked in it and then keep it.

But Mrs. Gerhardt does not like the marine hat. John still has his marine clothes, including the hat. "It looks like a pancake," said Mrs. Gerhardt, and laughs at the joke. It is a happy family since the son came home from the wreck of the Kearsarge.

### Brought the First Sealskin to Boston.

From The Boston Globe.

T. C. Pazolt, the oldest furrier in Boston, is 85 years of age. Seventy years of that period have been passed at his trade, either as a manufacturing furrier or trader or as a workman at the bench. Few men in the fur business have had anything like the experience of Mr. Pazolt, who, as one of the early pioneers of the trade, dealt directly and in person with the trappers far up in the wilds of Maine and Canada. His custom was to go every Winter from Boston to Portland by train, Portland being then the northern terminus of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and from there in a sleigh up into the forests along the banks of Lake Champlain, the St. Lawrence River, and other streams in search of skins. He was obliged to buy the horse and sleigh, and would hire a guide, usually a half-breed, to accompany him. Speaking of the changes in the fur business during the last sixty years, Mr. Pazolt says the greatest has taken place in the matter of sealskins. He remembers well the time when he brought the first sealskin to Boston that was ever seen in New-England. No one would buy it, and every one objected on the ground that seal fur was too short ever to become the fashion. The fashionable furs in those days, say, fifty or sixty years ago, were sable, stone marten, and mink, and the backs of squirrels for the outside of a garment.

"Since I started in business," said Mr. Pazolt, "about all of these furs have had two innings, and so it goes. Prices have kept pace with the fashions, and the pay of the expert furrier has always been high."

### Dr. Parkhurst's Chicago Lecture.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst has been induced by a prominent club of Chicago to consent to lecture in that city on Jan. 24, on "Municipal Reform." Dr. Parkhurst has become so truly a national character in his apostleship of good government that there is no city in which he would need an introduction, as there is none in which his voice might not be potential for good. But after New-York there is probably no field quite so ripe for the sickle as Chicago—at least that is the judgment warranted by Editor Stead's recent observations—and if the doctor can hasten the harvest he may do as good a turn to republican institutions in the West as he has done in the East.

# AMERICAN BEEF IN GERMANY

## *CAUSE OF THE SWEEPING PROHIBITION OF ITS IMPORT.*

### Preliminary Report by an Agent of the Department of Agriculture Investigating the Facts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—An agent of the Department of Agriculture now in Germany has been looking into the grounds for the German movement against American live cattle and dressed beef, and has made the following preliminary report to the Department:

Additional time being required to prepare a complete report, I hasten to forward this information in advance of the report, as it may not only be of interest, but of immediate value to the department. The general opinion among the importers of American live cattle and dressed beef is that the German authorities will never recede from the position they have taken unless they could be induced to revoke the prohibition order on condition that German veterinarians be employed to inspect the live cattle and dressed beef before loading for transportation to Germany. This must also have been the opinion of the Directors of the Hamburg-American Packet Company. Directors Ballin and Wolf of this company inform me that they have made the proposition to the German Government to employ German veterinarians to inspect every cargo of dressed beef or live cattle in the United States which is to be landed at German ports. What the ultimate answer will be remains to be seen.

This company has built four magnificent steamers for the purpose of transporting live stock and dressed beef to Germany, but these steamers now take their freight to Havre. The veterinarians employed at the Hamburg stock yards and slaughter house were rather reluctant at first to call the disease discovered Texas fever. They were unacquainted with the symptoms or the general nature of the disease. They concluded that the sickness might be from impure water, believing that the sixteen head infected had been watered from a tank probably in a filthy condition and full of bacteria, which would be responsible for the slimy condition in which the intestines were found. An analysis of the water, however, proved this theory to be incorrect; therefore the veterinarians were almost at a loss to know what the disease was or what should have caused the sickness.

The matter was reported to the Imperial Sanitary Department at Berlin, and they demanded for inspection the intestines, lungs, liver, and heart of one of the diseased animals. Three weeks after it was declared by the Imperial Sanitary Department that the disease was Texas fever, and a prohibition order was issued and proclaimed. The veterinarians at Hamburg now affirm that, according to the diagnosis made at the time of the killing of the diseased animals, it corresponds exactly with the description given by American authorities, and therefore can no longer remain any doubt that the disease in reality was Texas fever.

The Chief Veterinarian of Hamburg, Mr. Vollers, and the Director of the Hamburg slaughter house, Mr. Boysen, have gone to England to give the matter special attention and to learn what precaution the English authorities take against the spreading of the disease when they discover cases of Texas fever. Chief Veterinarian Vollers has also written a pamphlet giving the complete details of the case, a copy of which will be forwarded to the department as soon as the pamphlet is printed.

Denmark following Germany prohibiting the importation of American live cattle and dressed beef is looked upon here as a move dictated by self-interest. The largest percentage of the cattle killed at Hamburg are from Denmark, because all the cattle arriving from Denmark must be slaughtered; they cannot be transported to the interior of Germany alive. Denmark is evidently hopeful that by excluding American live cattle she may receive permission from the German authorities to transport her live stock to the interior of Germany. One of the Directors of the Hamburg-American Packet Company informs me that Rotterdam has also prohibited the landing of American live stock at that port.

Hamburg dealers in cattle and commissioners in general are now making efforts to obtain permission to import live cattle from Canada, there being no Texas fever in the Northern States, and they would load them at Halifax, as they doubt very much whether permission will be granted. The American live cattle sold at Hamburg were of first-class quality, and gave excellent satisfaction, with the exception of the thirty-two bulls, sixteen of which had to be killed and condemned, thereby creating all this commercial disturbance. The other animals were principally Shorthorns, and far superior to any European beef cattle killed at Hamburg, and if the exportation of live cattle is again allowed, special care should be taken to export the best quality only to Germany. The dressed beef was also first quality in every respect, but, unfortunately, the cooling machinery did not work satisfactorily, and the appearance of the meat was somewhat against it.

Every quarter was inspected by a veterinarian, and each was found to be of good quality; consequently it could be sold.

Inquiring why the prohibition order was made so sweeping as to cover American dressed beef, which is inspected by American veterinarians, I am informed that it is impossible for veterinarians to ascertain whether meat is diseased or not, unless they can at least examine the lungs of the animal the meat is from.

Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, states that none of the information so far obtainable would indicate that these animals were suffering from Texas fever.

### Charleston Contented.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

There is good reason for believing that this is the site of the ancient Garden of Eden. It is certainly the site of the modern one.

## *FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.*

—The Reorganization Committee of the Oregon Short Line first mortgage 6 per cent. bondholders announce that, it being important that they should represent all the above-mentioned bonds, they have decided to accept them for deposit with the Central Trust Company of New-York or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, until Jan. 15 next.

—The quarterly statements of the Lincoln National Bank and the Greenwich Bank will be found in another column.


## Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Supreme Court—Wm. B. Anderson, Esq., Referee.
$65,000 Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan R'way Co. Const. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., July, 1895, Coups. on.
(By order of Executors.)
38 shares Natl. Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
80 shares Natl. Broadway Bank.
10 shares Weber Piano Co. Pfd.
$1,000 Brooklyn City Permanent Water Loan 6 p. c. Reg. Bd., 1899.
$6,400 Southern Central R. R. Co. 1 Cons'd 5 p. c. Bds.
800 shares United Petroleum Farms Asso.
200 shares N. Y. & Montana Mining & Discovery Co.
(By order of Guardian.)
1 share Metropolitan Trust Co.
1 share New-York Life Ins. & Trust Co.
2 shares Natl. City Bank.
1 share American Exchange Natl. Bank.
$2,000 Harlem River and Portchester Ry. Co. 4 Mtge. 7 p. c. Reg. Bds.
2 shares Merchants' Natl. Bank.
$3,000 Kan. Pac. Ry. Co. 1st Con. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds.
2 shares Long Island R. R. Co.
1 share Gallatin Natl. Bank.
1 share United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
1 share Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$2,000 Cen. R. R. of N. J. Gen. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
(To close accounts.)
625 shares Iron Steamboat Co.
280 shares Iron Steamboat Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares United States Mortgage Co.
10 shares East Side Bank.
$7,000 N. Y. Suburban Water Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
$13,500 Medina Gas & Electric Light Co. 1 Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., having Oct., 1894, coupons off, but April, 1894, coupons on.
$500 Homer Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., Jan., 1894, coupon.
$30,000 Hudson River Steamboat Co., Limited, 1 Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. (Hypd.)
230 shares Hudson River Steamboat Co., Limited. (Hypd.)
20 shares Ninth National Bank, (ex. div.)
54 shares Natl. Newark Banking Co., Newark, N. J.
67 shares Newark City Natl. Bank, Newark, N. J.
100 shares Pennsylvania Canal Co.
50 shares Sixth Avenue Railroad Co.
92 shares Des Moines & Fort Dodge R. R. Pfd.
20 shares Union Bank of Brooklyn.
$10,000 South Carolina Ry. Income Bds.
$5,000 South Carolina Ry. Cons. 2d Mtge. Bds.
$4,000 Ind., Dec. & Western Ry. Income Mtge. Bds., (Receipts.)
$8,500 Ind., Dec. & Western Ry. 2d Mtge. Bds., (Receipts.)
$1,000 Ind., Dec. & Western Ry. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Receipts.)
100 shares North River Const. Co. (Rec. Certf.)
300 shares Arizona Mining Co.
200 shares Phoenix National Bank.
20 shares E. W. Bliss Co. common.



## Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL,
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.



## Bankers' Cards.

Charles Farnsworth & Co.,
Members Colorado Springs Stock Exchange.
Room 10, First National Bank Building, Colorado Springs, Col.
MINES AND MINING STOCKS.

We buy and sell on commission Argentum-Juniata, Mollie Gibson, Anaconda, Isabella, Portland, and all prominent Leadville, Aspen, and Cripple Creek stocks.
Send for market letter.
We refer, by permission, to Charles T. Wing & Co., 18 Wall St., New-York City.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.



## Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee will be prepared, on and after Jan. 2, 1895, to purchase the coupon of the General Mortgage Bonds maturing Jan. 1, from all bondholders who have already assented to the reorganization agreements or who may assent to the same on or before Dec. 31, on the presentation to either of the depositaries of the Committee of their temporary certificates, the Receivers having notified the Committee, in accordance with the terms of the contract of Oct. 1, that they will be unable to pay the January coupon.

The permanent engraved certificates of the Central Trust Company for the General Mortgage Bonds deposited will be ready for exchange for temporary certificates heretofore issued on Jan. 2. Holders of all classes of securities can deposit the same, in accordance with the previous notices of the Committee, on or before Dec. 31, with either of the depositaries named below, and general mortgage bondholders can cash the three coupons already due, with interest at 6 per cent., to Jan. 1, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Dated Dec. 15, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, Jr., SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.



TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

GENERAL MTGE. 6 % BONDS OF THE

Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.

SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE,
328 Produce Exchange,
Committee.
WALLACH & BEACH, of Counsel.



OREGON SHORT LINE

First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.

Under present conditions, it is important that this committee should represent all the above-mentioned bonds.

The committee have therefore decided to receive until January 15, 1895, all bonds offered for deposit at the Central Trust Co., New-York, or the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.

R. C. MARTIN, Chairman.
GEO. P. BUTLER, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.
DEC. 24, 1894.



THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, is prepared to purchase for the sinking-fund $137,880 of the FIVE & SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until Jan. 1, 1895, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage. The FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee. R. G. ROLSTON, President.



## Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GREENWICH BANK of the City of New-York.
on the morning of the 19th day of December, 1894.

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts, less due from Directors | | $628,248.06 |
| Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers) | | 27,000.00 |
| Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule | | 129,954.12 |
| Banking house and lot, as per schedule | | 16,000.00 |
| Stocks and bonds, as per schedule | | 389,281.25 |
| Specie, as per schedule | | 140,630.87 |
| U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks | | 70,000.00 |
| Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges | | 90,986.44 |
| Current expenses | | 2,671.76 |
| Total | | $1,494,772.50 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in, in cash | | $200,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, viz.: | | |
| Discount | $8,789.96 | |
| Exchange | 48.78 | |
| Other profits | 167,888.80 | 176,737.63 |
| Due depositors as follows, viz: | | |
| Deposits subject to check | $1,023,688.17 | |
| Certified checks | 2,848.91 | |
| Cashier's checks outstanding | 4,213.94 | 1,030,746.02 |
| Due savings banks | | 87,288.85 |
| Total | | $1,494,772.50 |

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
JOHN S. McLEAN, President, and WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier of the Greenwich Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 19th day of December, 1894; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of banks designating the 19th day of December, 1894, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.
JOHN S. McLEAN, President.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 24th day of December, 1894, before me.
WILLIAM J. BARR,
Notary Public, (125,) N. Y. County.

[No. 2608.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, December 19, 1894.

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | | $2,906,958.51 |
| Overdrafts, secured and unsecured | | 4,797.52 |
| United States bonds to secure circulation | | 250,000.00 |
| Premiums on United States bonds | | 13,500.00 |
| Stocks, securities, &c. | | 2,043,714.19 |
| Banking house, furniture, and fixtures | | 7,000.00 |
| Due from national banks, (not reserve agents) | | 273,370.06 |
| Due from State banks and bankers | | 48,493.36 |
| Checks and other cash items | | 24,375.99 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | | 239,536.83 |
| Notes of other national banks | | 15,620.00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents | | 705.27 |
| Lawful money reserve in banks, viz.: | | |
| Specie | $1,200,176 | |
| Legal-tender notes | 293,000 | |
| United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders | 790,000 | 2,283,176.00 |
| Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation) | | 11,250.00 |
| Total | | $8,122,467.73 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in | $300,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 505,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid | 10,247.49 |
| National bank notes outstanding | 221,300.00 |
| Due to other national banks | 232,406.52 |
| Due to State banks and bankers | 597,365.02 |
| Dividends unpaid | 162.50 |
| Individual deposits subject to check | 5,782,499.76 |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 332,942.65 |
| Certified checks | 116,173.71 |
| Cashier's checks outstanding | 24,370.08 |
| Total | $8,122,467.73 |

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, W. T. CORNELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of December, 1894.
A. LANSING BAIRD,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
J. D. LAYNG,
THOS. L. JAMES,
H. WALTER WEBB,
} Directors.



TO THE HOLDERS OF

First Mtge. 5% Bonds

OF THE

CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company, acting at the request of a large number of holders of the foregoing bonds, gives notice that the holders of all such bonds are urgently requested to communicate with the Knickerbocker Trust Co. at once, and before depositing the same with any committee calling for the deposit thereof.

Dated December 13, 1894.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
66 Broadway.



CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD COMPANY

SIX PER CENT. EQUIPMENT BONDS.

Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24, | 112, | 174, | 345, | 382, |
| 26, | 114, | 194, | 354, | 423, |
| 47, | 117, | 216, | 377, | 435. |
| 67, | 132, | 219, | 378, | 463, |
| 72, | 150, | 331, | 381, | 498. |

These bonds are payable with accrued interest on January 1st, 1895, at the office of this Company.

United States Mortgage Company.
59 Cedar Street, New-York City.



BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.



## Dividends.

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO RAILWAY COMPANY

A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company, for the half year ending Dec. 31st, has been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1895. Checks will be mailed to preferred stockholders of record. For the purposes of the dividend the transfer books for the preferred stock will close at 12 o'clock noon Dec. 8, 1894, and remain closed until Jan. 3, 1895. C. C. WAITE, President.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1894.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
New-York, Dec. 22, 1894.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
JAMES M. DONALD, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, December 21, 1894.
96th DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 2, 1895, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.
New-York, Dec. 19, 1894.
90th DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 18, 1894.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1895. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK.
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.
A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1895.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.



## Dividends.

OFFICE OF

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,

No. 23 Broad St., (Mills Building.)
New-York, Dec. 21, 1894.
Coupons due Jan. 1, 1895, from bonds of the following-named companies will be paid after that date at this office:
Central Pacific R. R. 1st mortgage 6.
Western Pacific R. R. 1st mortgage 6.
Cal. and Oregon R. R. 1st mortgage ext. 5.
Oregon and Cal. 1st mortgage 5 per cent.
Northern Railway Co. 1st mortgage 6.
Stockton and Copperopolis R. R. 1st mtge. 5.
South. Pac. R. R. of Arizona 1st mortgage 6.
Southern Pacific R. R. of New-Mexico 1st mortgage 6.
Louisiana Western R. R. 1st mtge. 6 per cent.
Morgan's Louisiana and Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st 6.
South Pacific Coast R. R. Co. 4.
California Pacific R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 4½.
California Pacific R. R. Co. 2d mortgage 4½.
California Pacific R. R. Co. 3d mortgage 3 & 6.
Market Street Cable Ry. Co. 1st mortgage 6.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
Coupons due Jan. 1, 1895, from bonds of the following-named companies will be paid after that date by the Central Trust Company:
San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. R. 1st mortgage 4 per cent.
Houston and Texas Central R. R. 1st mortgage 5 per cent.
Austin and Nortwestern R. R. 1st mortgage 5 per cent.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE and MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, December 20

# NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

## Physical Condition of the Lines in the Atchison System.

## AS SHOWN BY MR. MOORE'S REPORT

### An Expenditure of More than $10,000,000 for Improvements Will Be Required Within Six Years — Suggestions.

The detailed statement of the condition and necessities of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad system, submitted to the General Reorganization Committee by Robert Moore, the expert engineer, contains facts of much value to persons interested in the property. Some of these facts have already been made public, but the figures herewith presented give a fuller idea of the scope of the report.

Mr. Moore estimates that during the next six years improvements aggregating $10,389,600 will be required for the preservation of the property as it now exists. This estimate includes the main line, the St. Louis and San Francisco, the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé, the Atlantic and Pacific, the Southern California, and the Colorado Midland. For ballasting and widening banks, $3,024,500 will be needed; for new bridges, $2,344,800; for new buildings, $793,000; for rails, in excess of ordinary renewals, $1,706,000; for remodeling freight equipment, $1,940,100, and for new terminals, $555,000. Of the whole amount required, $4,469,000 is needed on the main line alone.

The engineer says that while the condition of the roads in the Atchison system is up to the ordinary standard of roads in the same region, the amount of money spent has not been equal to the average annual outlay neccessary to fully maintain the property. This is particularly the case with regard to the rails and the longer span wooden bridges. The replacing of the wooden bridges with structures of iron or masonry supports is recommended. The rolling stock, as a whole, is reported to be adequate for the present demands of traffic and fully up to the standard of railroads in the same region.

Following is a table showing the normal or average annual cost of renewing rails:

| Division. | Miles of Main Line. | Average Annual Renewals. Miles. | Average Annual Cost. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé | 4,582 | 229 | $824,400 |
| Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé | 1,050 | 55 | 198,000 |
| Atlantic and Pacific. (Western and California Division) | 818 | 45 | 171,000 |
| Southern California. | 470 | 23 | 87,400 |
| Colorado Midland. | 240 | 20 | 76,000 |
| St. Louis and San Francisco | 1,328 | 70 | 245,000 |
| Totals | 8,488 | 442 | $1,601,800 |

The average annual cost of rail renewals is based upon the probable expectation of the life of the rails in each case.

With the return of prosperous business conditions, the Atchison lines will need, according to Mr. Moore, a double track, various extensions, and some new terminals. The aggregate cost of such improvements is calculated at $7,917,000, divided as follows: Laying second track, $1,275,000; reducing grades, $302,000; new terminals, $1,740,000, and extensions, $4,600,000.

Of the main line, which embraces 4,582 miles of track, the engineer says: "The lines of this system have nearly all been built to a high standard. The location has been carefully made; the grade lines have been well laid, and the embankments and excavations have been built of ample width. The bridges and buildings have also been usually of a high class, the principal exceptions being the use of many wooden truss and trestle bridges where permanent structures should have been placed, and will be required hereafter. The terminal grounds and tracks are, as a rule, adequate, both for present and future wants, and, except at two points, no large expenditure is likely to be required for any purpose. The two exceptions are Chicago and Denver. At the latter place the company owns a railroad with over nine miles of track, built as a street railway, and known as 'the Denver Circle Railway,' it reaches to the centre of the city, and though at present almost unused, will, if properly developed, make a terminal of great value. The amount needed for this purpose is estimated by the company's chief engineer at $240,000.

"At Chicago the company occupies, if it does not own, terminal property of great value; it is, however, embarrassed by a number of street crossings at grade which the city is likely, in the near future, to compel the company to obviate, either by elevating its tracks or by carrying the streets over them on bridges—either of which will involve an expenditure running into millions."

Speaking of the complicated network of lines in Southern California, which belong to the Atchison system, Mr. Moore says: "Owing to the formation of the country, which is a network of fertile valleys, hemmed in by mountain spurs, a system of short branch lines, such as has been already built, is almost a necessity for the accommodation ar development of the traffic. As the occupation of these valleys extends, new lines must be built to occupy them. In the opinion of Mr. Wade, the General Manager, it will be highly desirable, if not necessary, in order to hold the territory, to build fifty miles of such lines each year for the next five years, or 250 miles in all. These lines will nearly all be cheap, costing not more than $10,000 per mile, or $2,500,000 for the whole 250 miles."

On all of the lines the expenditure of considerable money will be required to provide the freight equipment with automatic couplers and air brakes, as required by the United States statute of March 2, 1893.

### RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Judge Speer, in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Georgia, has handed down a decision upholding the Glenn law authorizing the levying and collection of taxes by cities and counties on all railway property within their limits.

—The Executive Committee of the Roadmasters' Association, which embraces all railroads in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and two or three countries in South America, has arranged for an annual meeting in St. Louis in October of next year.

—Western newspapers conjecture that S. M. Felton, Jr., President of the Queen and Crescent, is likely to be appointed First Vice President of the Southern Railway Company, in charge of the operation of the system.

—President Martin of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf has taken charge of the operating department and Vice President Gentry resumes his duties as Chief Engineer in charge of construction.

—By the abolition of commissions on passenger business the trunk lines east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac will save annually about $1,000,000.

—There is a sharp rivalry between the Pennsylvania and the Big Four in the matter of the time of their best passenger trains between St. Louis and New-York.

—H. J. Craig has been appointed Commercial Agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad at San Francisco, the appointment to take effect Jan. 1.

—Vice President Reed of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie will probably be elected President at the annual election Jan. 22. John Newell was the President.

—A. S. Miller succeeds W. S. Taylor as Acting General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Pittsburg, Akron and Western Railroad.

—Gen. W. B. Bend, Treasurer of the Great Western Railroad, has been elected Vice President and Auditor of that company.

—The re-election of E. P. Wilbur as President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad is claimed to be a foregone conclusion.

### Albino Trout.

From The Indianapolis Sentinel.

The Game and Fish Commissioners of Minnesota have succeeded in propagating a breed of albino trout, which constitutes a remarkable addition to the wonders of artificial selection. They are pure white, dotted with pink spots, with pink fins and pink eyes. The Superintendent, S. S. Watkins, first obtained specimens three years ago, and by careful breeding has succeeded in accumulating a stock of 700 of them. An albino trout is, of course, a mere freak of nature, and it is not often that mere freaks can be made into permanent lines, as the tendency of nature is always to return to normal conditions. This case is a most interesting exception to the general rule

# REVIVING A COMEDY BY DUMAS

### *"MONSIEUR ALPHONSE" A SUCCESS, ALTHOUGH BADLY PLAYED.*

### Wagnerian Concerts of M. d'Harcourt —Calvé's Treat to Carvalho and the Berlin Fame of Antoine.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—If M. Alexandre Dumas makes us wait impatiently on the "Road to Thebes," he endeavors to make the delay less irritating by giving us here and there a new reading of one of his old plays. The Odéon revived the "Fils Naturel" last season, and this Winter brings back "Monsieur Alphonse." The latter remains a young comedy, although it dates back twenty years. It must have appeared frightfully old when it was first produced.

The comedy is so familiar to all dramatic readers that the story of the plot requires no description. Monsieur Alphonse remains a type, and the frank, loving, good soul, Aime. Guichard, is found every day. Dumas is of his time after all. In every comedy of his author there is a woman to be redeemed. There is always, too, a man almost a saint, of such elevation of character that he rises too far above humanity. The commandant, Montaiglin, is not an exception to this rule, but Dumas cleverly made him a navy officer, whose long life of struggle with elements uncontrolled in their passion and whose absence from home had inspired with faith in humanity and pity for its weakness. The only feeble point in the play is a dreadfully precocious child, who is constantly ready to be a hypocrite. Dumas endeavors to explain this, for the mother constantly repeats how wonderfully Adrienne behaves, and that she must not be taught to deceive; but the little girl of eleven remains obnoxious. The audience felt this impression, although common sense explained that, without the child, and just that kind of a child, "Monsieur Alphonse" would have no plot.

Were the comedy played with emotion, the effect might be great, I think; but this quality is lacking entirely at the Odéon. No one seemed in place, not even M. Romain, who came to the Odéon at the request of M. Dumas to play his former part. He is too old now. Monsieur Alphonse cannot be mature. M. Romain gave to the rôle the type of his recent creation of Gigolette. It is too marked for the prose of Dumas.

Why Mlle. Tessandier consented to play Mme. Guichard is a mystery, for it does not suit her. She could not look the jovial, kind-hearted, foolish woman. When she discovers the real nature of Alphonse, her rage is the concentrated, dignified passion of a tragic queen, far from the outburst of a former servant. Even the wife of Commandant Montaiglin, mother of Adrienne and victim of Alphonse, finds no sympathy as played by Mlle. Pierat. She is dry and hard, cold and mechanical. Mlle. Golsten plays Adrienne too well. She acts all the time, and knows all the tricks of her trade.

There can be no doubt of the long success of this revival. The name of Dumas is a talisman. Reading the Dumas plays has made them so familiar that people are curious to see them staged.

I wrote last season about the d'Harcourt concerts, which were doing so much good, earnest musical work. Last year he established Paris with the "Meistersinger," and now he has given nearly all of Tannhäuser." The orchestra is crude; its members are frequently independent, and are too personally ambitious, but they have such splendid moments of united enthusiasm that these faults are forgotten. This year there is less fault to be found.

M. d'Harcourt gives himself to his work heart and soul. Mlle. Blanc as Elizabeth, Mme. Fierens as Venus, Vergnet as Tannhäuser, and Aguer as Wolfram are painstaking, clear, and respectful. The score seemed as familiar as the alphabet to the audience. The enthusiasm was unbounded. When one looks back at the first presentation of this opera in Paris, one wonders. People still say that Wagner then had to be protected by the police. To a certain degree, this is true; but the tide has turned, for not to know Wagner now, note by note, is musical modern abdication. M. d'Harcourt has done much for this achievement, and he deserves all the credit he receives.

At the Opéra Comique M. Carvalho is enjoying a musical treat. Calvé wants to appear in a new rôle new to the Parisians, so for a fortnight she has been singing all she knows for M. Carvalho alone in the foyer of the theatre. At first "Herodiade" seemed promising, but this has been thrust aside for an opera by M. Bolto, about which there is such mystery that the title has not reached the ears of the gossips. As Calvé is the golden star of the theatre, its management naturally endeavors to please the caprice of the artist. She will play Traviata later, and make the part sensational.

There has been a new Phryné. M. Saint-Saëns is most indulgent to pretty women. First Sanderson, then Hading, and now the débutante of last night, whom charity veils.

Antoine has created more of a sensation than he expected by his Berlin season. The Germans are fond of French comedy—"Mme. Sans-Gêne" has reached its two hundredth representation in Berlin. Antoine made a decided hit, so much so that the capital was found to create a French Théâtre Libre—not for Antoine, but to give hospitality to modern French dramatic enterprise. The manager, whose name I forget, ventured the opinion that French artists would be willing to appear. The press thereupon commenced a series of interviews, which soon burst the inflated roseate bubble of hope.

Even M. Meilhac, who sees no harm in going to play in Berlin, would only follow the example of his confrères. Réjane would not play there, and Bernhardt could not be induced to accept an engagement, although both artists rejoice in the development of French art abroad, and give to their comrades the privilege of doing as they judge best. Mounet-Sully, like a sensible man, refuses to be interviewed. The absurd idea fell flat.

The Coquelin question does not create much interest. The general impression seems to be that the Théâtre Français can get on very well without his valuable services, while the world at large is all the better for his lessons. If he plays here at the Renaissance, there will probably be a lawsuit. L. K.

### They Don't Let Go of Hands.

From The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

They start from home—the five children—and their mother adjures them, from the doorstep, not to "let go of hands," and they obey. When a gorgeous window breaks upon the vision of the right flank boy, he squeals "Ow!" and rushes toward it, the whole rank executing a wheel, in open order, and driving any intervening unfortunate against the window. When these persons have extricated themselves, the five stare until the wonders of the window are exhausted, and then start for the next. In order to do this, they may execute either one of two manoeuvres. They may try to reverse the right wheel, in which case they cause some twenty persons behind to stumble over them, or they may endeavor to maintain their original formation by a movement en echelon, and then the whole company is immediately clubbed, but they never "let go hands." Now they form a ring around some rash person who has tried to break their ranks, and now they stand stock still, until pushed along by the maddened crowd. Nothing is funnier than to watch their movements from the safe retreat of an upper window across the way; but the wise man, when he beholdeth their approach, saveth his time by skipping into a shop, buying something which he does not need, and waiting until the change comes back from Berkshire, where change is made during the holidays.

### Threatens to Sail the Nina Back.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Capt. Adolph Frietsch, commander and crew of the little craft Nina, thinks of sailing his boat back to America. In a letter to John Jaster of Cleveland, dated at Birkenhead, England, he says:

"It appears to me as if there existed a prejudice against the Stars and Stripes here. Everything seemed to work contrary, and I am thoroughly disgusted. If I do not meet with better success in Manchester, I am seriously thinking of sailing back to the States single-handed, although I am afraid the people would consider it very foolhardy, as I have the best record so far as sailing and navigation are concerned, and also proved the superior seaworthiness of the American flat-bottom boat by crossing with the Nina open aft, as will be remembered by all who visited me in Cleveland. She had an open space aft 6 by 5 feet, which I never closed up during the trip.

"I have an idea of taking the Nina back to her birthplace, Milwaukee, and disposing of her there. As far as myself is concerned, I would be glad to accept a position as master of a good American craft, being tired of traveling around as a curiosity."

# THE JONES COUNTY CALF CASE

### *HISTORY OF THE TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS' LITIGATION.*

### The Fight Over an Animal Valued at Forty Dollars Which Has Cost Thirty Thousand.

Des Moines Letter to The Chicago Times.

The Supreme Court has rendered its last decision in the famous "Jones County calf case." The only thing left in the case after its numerous hearings was the question of costs. One of the seven defendants, Herman Kellar, who died, secured a judgment against the plaintiff, Johnson, for costs, that is, was relieved of paying any costs himself. The other defendants then filed a motion to have the court apportion the costs, so they would be liable for but six-sevenths of them, and this was also appealed from the decision of Judge Lenihan, in the Black Hawk District Court, who overruled the motion. The Supreme Court sustained the ruling, and holds that the six who were defeated in the action to recover damages for malicious prosecution must pay all the costs, amounting to $2,886.84.

One of the attorneys in the case, Charles Wheeler of Tipton, told the story of the famous case to The Times correspondent from the start, as he is the only lawyer who has remained in the case since it was begun:

"It was more than twenty-seven years ago," he said, "that one Potter came to Jones County from some point in Ohio. Soon after he went to Greene County and made him a home. In the course of time he came back to Jones County to purchase calves, and stopped over night with the now justly famed Bob Johnson. Potter had known Bob in Ohio, and when he left next morning told him the errand that had brought him into the county. Potter also authorized Johnson to buy some calves for him, while he went on into the eastern part of the county to see what he could pick up.

"The next day Johnson went to Olin and inquired of the merchants there for calves. They had none, but a bystander had four he was anxious to sell. This bystander went by the name of Smith, and was afterward known in the case as 'the mythical Smith,' being so dubbed by counsel gifted with a flow of speech. His calves were in the neighborhood of Sergeant's Bluff, and Johnson said as he had to go to Stanwood for hardware he would ride by and see them.

"Accordingly Bob and his brother and Smith set out for the Bluffs to get the calves that were running out on the commons. They could find but three, but Smith said the other would average with them, so the four were purchased in the presence of Bob's brother John. Potter was to be paid for when delivered in a place known as Hines's pasture, but the stranger demurred, saying he would not have thought of selling had it not been for need of money that very day. Accordingly the necessary funds were borrowed of John and the purchase completed. The brother then moved on to Stanwood. Two or three days later Potter returned with his drove and sent word to B. Johnson that he was ready for the calves. Bob found them in the corner pasture, as Mythical Smith had agreed, and turned them over to Potter, who paid the price agreed upon and went on his way rejoicing.

"About this time a neighbor of Johnson's named Foreman missed four calves, and, hearing that Potter had taken a drove, followed him to Greene County. Here he found his missing stock, or claimed to, and asked Potter where he got them. Of course the answer was 'of Bob Johnson.' The two then went together to Johnson and told him their story. Johnson believing gave his note for the value of the calves and swore out a warrant for Mythical Smith. It was then learned that no such man had ever lived in the neighborhood of Sergeant's Bluff, and the unfortunate Bob was in a quandary what to do.

"Meanwhile an organization had been formed in the neighborhood where Johnson and Foreman lived called the North Missouri Anti-Horse Thief Association, though neither of the gentlemen before mentioned was a member. Being out of a job, this patriotic body conceived the idea that Johnson had stolen the calves, and, sending for Potter and Foreman, informed them they must either join the order and assist in prosecuting Bob or be prosecuted themselves. They joined, and Johnson was indicted for larceny of the calves.

"About the same time Johnson, with his brother, went into Greene County to have a look at those calves, which Potter had finally decided to purchase. They soon decided that Bob had never handled those calves at all, and that Potter must have stolen them himself and then lied to Foreman about them. Johnson accordingly refused to pay the note he had given. The note case was tried and a judgment finally rendered against Johnson on the ground that the holder was an innocent purchaser. This note, originally for $40, cost Johnson about $1,500.

"The first indictment against Johnson for larceny was quashed on account of an informality. There was great excitement in the community about the matter, and on waking up one morning Johnson found on his doorstep a shroud, a rope with a hangman's knot, and a threatening letter. Accordingly, a change of venue was taken to Cedar County on his motion, with shroud, rope, knot, and threatening letter attached as exhibits. The case was tried twice there, the first jury standing eleven to one for acquittal, and the second setting him free. Johnson, who had started in on these cases a prosperous farmer, was now bankrupt in everything but spirit. Then it was that Johnson began suit against Potter, Foreman, and five others of the Anti-Horse Thief Association, who had been most active in the prosecution, claiming $10,000 damages for malicious prosecution. Col. Preston began the suit for Bob, with myself doing jury work.

"After several changes of venue the case was finally reached for trial in Benton County, where the jury stood eleven to one for giving damages. It was retried there, and we got a verdict of $3,000. The verdict was set aside, and the venue changed to Clinton County. Here I had climbed to the dignity of making the closing statement. The trial lasted three weeks, between thirty and forty witnesses being present, and it resulted in a verdict for $7,500. This verdict was set aside, and the venue changed to Black Hawk County. Here we had three trials, and were successful in all three, appeals being taken to the Supreme Court and rehearing ordered. At the close of it all Johnson received judgment for $1,000 and costs, and this the Supreme Court affirmed, at the same time letting out one defendant.

"The only point now left is to determine whether Johnson should have all the costs or only six-sevenths of them, because of the one defendant being dropped out by the Supreme Court. That question will be brought before Judge Lenihan of Dubuque for settlement shortly.

"The judgment given above was the first definite result from the twenty years of litigation. All of the men prominently connected with it were prosperous at the start, but bankrupt at the close, the costs alone aggregating $30,000. At one time and another all of the lawyers in Eastern Iowa were engaged in the case, and at the last hearing all but myself were either dead or tired out, Johnson being no longer able to pay fees. Among these distinguished legal lights were Col. Preston, W. G. Thompson, Milo P. Smith, J. W. Jamison, Ezra Keeler, W. R. Foster, now of Chicago, and noted as counsel for the Anarchists; Wolf & Laudy, Wolf & Haley, Clark & Hubbard, Gov. Boies, Senator Nichols, Wheeler & Moffit, and a great many others whose names I do not now recall. At the last hearing Wheeler & Moffit appeared for the plaintiff and Gov. Boies for the defendants.

"The war had its influence upon every interest in Jones County. It found its way into religion and into politics, and it depreciated the value of real estate. Several times the parties were on the point of going to the field with guns armed day and night, waiting for the necessary spark to blaze out. Johnson had his home and at least one barn burned, and I think some hay and grain went the same way. Through it all Johnson had immortalized himself as a 'stayer' of the first water. The parties are all living now, save Harmon Keller, and the only complaint Bob makes is that Keller died without his knowledge or consent, or without first obtaining an order of court, slipping away from him, he claims, in an unseemly manner. He further says that on that June day, years ago, when he delivered the calves to Potter, he thought he was performing a very ordinary business transaction, but he has since learned that he was making history."

### Another Payment on Indiana's Debt.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

The Secretary of State will make way for his successor on Jan. 16, and the books are being brought up to date as fast as possible. Capt. Myers has not heard directly from his successor, W. D. Owen, but the formalities of bond, &c., have been complied with. Auditor of State Henderson expects to retire from office on Jan. 25, and is urging County Treasurers to hurry up with their settlements within the specified time in order that he may make another payment upon the State debt before he leaves his office. He says he is, therefore, thoroughly in earnest about his announcement that a penalty of 15 per cent. will be charged those who do not settle by Jan. 1, which is the last day under the law for these settlements.

### HELP FOR DISCHARGED CONVICTS NEEDED

### The Home of Industry and Refuge Wants Twenty Thousand Dollars.

The following appeal has been issued in behalf of the Home of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts:

The Rectory, Church of Holy Communion, New-York, Dec. 24, 1894.

During the past year we have endeavored, by appeals to the public, to interest them in the thorough reorganization of the work formerly carried on by the Home of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, 224 West Sixty-third Street. The Prison Association of New-York has the subject of incorporating this institution in its work under consideration, and it is understood that the present debt upon the property is the only obstacle. After exhausting all the means in our power and pledging each personally all that we consistently can, we are still in need of the sum of $20,000, to reduce this debt within limits which the committee of that association regard as manageable. This amount must be raised by Jan. 1, 1895, or the effort to perpetuate this much needed work must be abandoned. We most earnestly ask your thoughtful consideration of its necessity, and for pledges, contingent upon the full amount being raised, to carry on the work as proposed. HENRY MOTTET.
W. R. HUNTINGTON,
ARTHUR BROOKS,
DAVID H. GREER.

Accompanying the appeal is the following indorsement of the institution to be benefited:

Charity Organization Society of the City of New-York.
Dec. 18, 1894.

The Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., 47 West Twentieth Street, City:

My Dear Sir: Replying to your note of this morning about the Home of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, I would say that I have always held the same high opinion of its usefulness as you entertain, and I earnestly trust that some arrangement can be made by which it can be transferred to and maintained by the Prison Association, so that its beneficent work may be continued. I should consider it a great calamity to the charitable system of New-York if the Home of Industry should be closed and its work abandoned. As an agency to which to refer real or pretended ex-convicts, with an assurance that they would be received, housed, and fed and their willingness to work tested, it has been unique and invaluable. Believe me sincerely yours,
CHARLES D. KELLOGG,
General Secretary.

### Found Dead in Her Room.

Maggie Fallon, twenty-eight years old, who worked in a laundry at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, was found dead in her room, at 200 East Thirtieth Street, yesterday morning. She was subject to fits, and it is supposed that while alone in her room she was taken with a fit, and, falling face downward on the bed, was suffocated.

## *STATE COURTS.*

### NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—German Exchange Bank vs. Thoesen, 2—Moore vs. Potter.

Class III.—3—Herrmann vs. Wavra. 4—Burrell vs. Lowenstein.

Class IV.—5—Hanover vs. Cohen. 6—Wiener vs. Schuster. 7—Weeks vs. Gardner. 8—Benner vs. Pierce. 9—Moran vs. Dempsey.

Class VII.—10—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Arnheim. 11—Wheeler vs. Fitch. 12—Judah vs. Buchanan. 13—Cook vs. Kanter. 14—Purdy vs. Fitch.

Class VIII.—15—Welker vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 16—Oehler vs. same. 17—McMullen vs. French. 18—Miller vs. Herrmance. 19—Rowland vs. Howard. 20—Millard vs. Holland Trust Company. 21—Matter of Prockert. 22—Butler vs. Weeks. 23—Matter of Caldwell Avenue. 24—Milbank vs. Passavant. 25—First National Bank of Litchfield vs. Brouwer. 26—Dowdney vs. Dowdney. 27—Freund vs. Newwitter. 28—Matter of Simonds Manufacturing Company. 29—Standard Paint Company vs. Hover. 30—Maguire vs. Everard. 31—Haskins vs. Fred W. Wolf Company. 32—Lancaster vs. George C. Treadwell Company. 33—Levey vs. Kiernan News Agency. 34—Nebenzahl vs. Jacobs. 35—De Bary vs. Lidgerwood. 36—Matter or Heggar. 37—Patterson vs. McGovern. 38—Manhattan Savings Institution vs. Greeley. 39—Baker vs. Georgi. 40—Heppenhelmer vs. Werner. 41—People vs. National Mutual Insurance Company. 42—Greenwood Cemetery vs. Hoctor. 43—Panama Steamship Company vs. Duncan. 44—Harvey vs. Haight.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon: 1—Buschman. 2—Flanagan. 3—Hayes.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Adjourned until Jan. 3.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bishoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned until Dec. 27.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1011—Contested will of Charles Edel. Wills for probate. At 10:30 A. M.: Albert L. Mowry, Ida E. Clark, Cynthia Bullock, Margaretha Schneider, William Gee, Jeremiah Sullivan, Louise Hess. At 2 P. M.: William A. Hardt, Juliet Douglass, Vincenzo Botta.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Brown Stone building 32 Chambers Street. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the people. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Martine, J.—Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the people.

1—Frank Ross, robbery; 2—John McLoughlin, grand larceny; 3—Horace A. Thompson, grand larceny; 4—John Greves, grand larceny; 5—Mary Sullivan, grand larceny; 6—John P. Love, grand larceny; 7—Frank Mead, jr., grand larceny; 8—Rosa Stappord, grand larceny; 9—William D. Stephens, petit larceny; 10—John Kelly, burglary; 11—Oscar Aronson, David Jacobs, and Louis Simon, burglary; 12—John Richmond and Jeremiah Dunn, burglary; 13—Antonio Russo, assault; 14—Edward Kearney, obtaining money for charitable purpose; 15—Frederick Schrader, (two cases,) adulterated milk; 16—Adelbert Follert, adulterated milk.

Pleadings.—Julius T. Leidermer, manslaughter; 18—Robert Edwards, forgery; 19—Christian Mullinger, forgery; 20—John Siere, forgery; 21—Pasquale Barbieri, robbery; 22—Frederick Mentten, grand larceny; 23—William Carperteo, grand larceny; 24—Julia Murphy, grand larceny; 25—James Murphy, grand larceny; 26—Michael Maher, grand larceny; 27—Harry Tannerbaum, grand larceny; 28—Ella Washington, grand larceny; 29—Jacob Schwartzberg, grand larceny; 30—Alexander Alexander, grand larceny; 31—Max Weinstein, grand larceny; 32—Frederick Miller, burglary; 33—William Metzger, burglary; 34—James Casey, burglary; 35—George Wilson, burglary; 36—William Wolf and Mary Wolf, burglary; 37—Frederick Smith, burglary; 38—George Reilly and John Cavanagh, burglary; 39—Thomas Black and John Leary, burglary; 40—Michael McKeon and James Boyle, burglary; 41—John Kearns, burglary; 42—Dennis Maguire and Edward McLaughlin, burglary; 43—Frank Ford, abduction; 44—Louis Russo, assault; 45—Edward Banks, assault; 46—Hugh Leckie, assault; 47—Morris Smith, assault; 48—Charles B. Smith, assault; 49—Patrick Hayes, injury to property; 50—William Noble, injury to property; 51—William Ehehalt, grand larceny; 52—William Kelm, grand larceny; 53—Frederick Schmidt, grand larceny; 54—Philip Thelle, grand larceny; 55—James Potter, policy; 56—Thomas Andrews, policy; 57—Philip Hehling, policy; 58—William Harvey, pool selling; 59—Jeremiah Murphy, pool selling; 60—John W. Plume, pool selling; 61—Charles Krumm, misdemeanor; 62—Mary Giles, keeping house of ill fame; 63—Peter Arellod, assault; 64—George Hannan, arson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J. Opens at 11 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Philip Lambric, forgery. 2—Ida Hawkins, grand larceny. 3—Joseph Walsh and David Jones, grand larceny. 4—William Lingulst, grand larceny. 5—James Quinn, grand larceny. 6—Hiram E. Stone and Charles Levy, grand larceny. 7—Abram Janofsky, burglary. 8—Joseph Beecher, burglary. 9—Antonio Avocella, assault. 10—John Rosle, assault. 11—William Brown, assault. 12—John Price, assault. 13—Joseph Smith, indecent exposure.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—Frank Farrel, grand larceny. 2—William M. Post, grand larceny. 3—Phineas Thompson, grand larceny. 4—Mary Harlin, grand larceny. 5—Charles Woehler, grand larceny. 6—William Elkin, grand larceny. 7—Vincenzo Dauria and William J. Robinson, grand larceny. 8—John Rafferty and John Hennessy, grand larceny. 9—George Meyer and John Stevens, grand larceny. 10—John Curtis and Charles Duffy, grand larceny. 11—Albert Schaar, grand larceny. 12—Prospero Riviello, rape. 13—John Hagney, attempted robbery. 14—Samuel J. Nottingham, assault.

### Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Roosevelt vs. American Veterinary College—William G. Bates. Knapp vs. Hamersley—John H. Judge. Hoexter vs. Burne—Harold M. Smith. Elwell vs. de Logerot—Thomas D. Husted. Central Park Safe Deposit Company vs. Barker—Edwin B. Woods. Cahoon vs. Cahoon—William C. Holbrook. Duffy vs. Duffy—Harold M. Smith.

Trusts, J.—Matter of James—Charles A. Jackson.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Wills vs. Webster—Augustus C. Brown. O'Brien vs. Aaron—John J. Delany.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Stephens vs. Barclay—W. Woodward Baldwin.

### Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Louis E. Fraser vs. Ferdinand Dress—George Rosendale.

### POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 29 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 3 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland";) at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per City of Washington";) at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans; at 6 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship City of Edinburg.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 12 M for Demerara and Paramaribo, per steamship Carib Prince; at 3 PM for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Tjomo; at 3:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William.

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Carthaginian, from Philadelphia; at 3:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 5 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 7 AM for Brazil, per steamship Havelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Havelius";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Alvance";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other ports of Colombia must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other Mexican States and Guatemala must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 12:30 PM (supplementary 2 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily to Dec. 31 at *31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. *5 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania, with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, specially addressed only, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Mowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *5 and up to Jan. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1894.


Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

## WINTER TOURS TO THE WEST INDIES

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A CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.—By specially-chartered steamer "Friesland," Feb. 6, 1895, visiting Bermuda, Azores, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo, 7 days at Jerusalem, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome. Only $525, hotels, excursions, fees, &c., included

# AN ACCOMPLISHED RASCAL

## Francis B. Edymoin's Success in Forging His Way Out of Prison.

## LEGALLY PROFITED BY HIS FRAUD

### Counterfeited Secretary Stanton's Signature—His Remarkable Career of Crime—Robbed Two Banks at Once.

May a man profit by his own fraud? It is an axiom of law that he may not; yet the law books furnish at least one conspicuous instance to the contrary—an instance wherein the courts of law aided and sustained a man in so profiting by his own undisputed and apparent fraud.

It is an instance of ingenuity, enterprise, and perseverance in crime that surpasses the conceptions of the most able romancist; it is a case of self-confident effort in the face of the most discouraging circumstances, such as would certainly have appalled nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of every thousand, and could but have won success, however exercised.

In October, 1852, one Francis B. Edymoin was convicted of burglary in the second degree at Owego, Tioga County, and sentenced to five years' confinement at hard labor in the State prison at Auburn, where he was in due time placed. He was put at work in a shop for the manufacture of horse harness, conducted under contract by the late Peter Hayden of this city. On July 9, 1853, barely nine months after his incarceration, the Warden of the prison was amazed at receiving from the Governor of the State a full and unconditional pardon for Edymoin, duly attested by the Secretary of State, with the great seal of the State of New-York attached. The Warden was the more surprised because of the prisoner's well-known criminal reputation, he being an old jailbird with no redeeming traits and no known friends likely to interest themselves in his behalf, nor had any intimation reached the prison authorities that efforts were being made to secure the man's pardon.

But all this was none of the Warden's business. Here was an undisputed and indisputable deed of pardon, covering not merely the specific crime under which the prisoner was convicted, but "all crimes by him committed prior to the date hereof." Therefore, to restrain him of his liberty a day or an hour longer would render the prison authorities liable to an action for false imprisonment. The Warden, therefore, had no alternative but to send for the prisoner, hand him his pardon, and set him free. And this was done July 11, the date of the receipt of the pardon.

A couple of weeks later Warden Pomeroy was in Albany on business, when he took occasion to call on the Governor to make inquiries about Edymoin's pardon.

"Governor Seymour," he said, "why in the world did you pardon that rascal Edymoin?"

"I pardoned him," replied the Governor, "because you, among others, recommended it."

"I recommended it!" ejaculated the surprised Warden. "Why, I never did any such thing. If I had my way, I would recommend him to be hanged."

"Secretary," said the Governor, turning to his assistant, "bring me the papers in the Edymoin case."

The "papers," being produced, were found to be a sheet, on which was written an application for pardon, signed by the prisoner, in which he alleged that he had made several inventions of much importance and usefulness, which he had been prevented from perfecting because of serious illness, which confined him to the hospital, and which the physicians assured him would terminate fatally within a very few weeks unless he could be released from prison. This plausible statement was indorsed and approved by "A. Briggs, M. D., Prison Physician." A second paper was further recommended over the signatures of the Warden, the keeper, and the other officers of the prison.

"There," said the Governor, pointing to the Warden's name, "isn't that your signature?"

Warden Pomeroy studied the signature like one dumfounded. At last he replied, "That is certainly my signature, but I never signed that paper." After some further conversation, the Warden obtained leave to withdraw the document that he might submit it to the other alleged signers at Auburn. This was done on his return home, but while all were unable to pronounce their signatures forgeries, they each positively disclaimed having signed any such recommendation for pardon. And the doctor admitted that the writing resembled his, "but," he said, "I never write 'A. Briggs.' My name, as you know, is 'Lansing Briggs,' and I usually write it 'L. Briggs,' never 'A. Briggs.' This fellow evidently thought my name was Lansing rather than Lansing. There he has exposed himself." And thus it was settled that all the signatures other than that of the prisoner himself were forgeries, and that the pardon had, therefore, been obtained through fraud. The Warden hurried back to Albany and explained the case to the Governor. The then Attorney General, Levi S. Chatfield, was called in, and after some consideration the pardon was pronounced void because fraudulently obtained, and it was held to be the Warden's duty to recover his prisoner and return him to his confinement.

It so happened that at that very time Edymoin was in Albany enjoying his liberty without any apprehension of danger, and the Warden had no difficulty in finding and apprehending him. The fellow, when which the prisoner was imprisoned. It is a deed, and of such solemnity that it cannot be questioned in this proceeding. This pardon was undoubtedly obtained by gross fraud, yet in this proceeding I must hold it valid; nor can I see how the prisoner can be prevented from being discharged on habeas corpus, and I shall, therefore, not without reluctance direct him to be released."

The prisoner walked away a free man. Nor was the decision ever reversed. It thus remains the law until this day that a condemned man who may successfully forge effectual recommendations and thereby secure a pardon may enjoy the fruits of his crime in perfect security.

Edymoin's friends tell the story of his remarkable skill and enterprise in this particular case. They say that he found a hen's feather in the prison yard, which he secured and carefully concealed. From it, with such tools as came to his hand while working in the hame shop, and when unobserved by the officers or keepers, he made a pen. Then he compounded ink out of ingredients used in the same shop, also secretly. Next he managed to steal and conceal a single sheet of paper. All this preparation had consumed time. Then he had to obtain sight of the several signatures he was obliged to forge, and, of course, to carry their characteristics in his mind. How completely he did that is shown by the fact that the forgeries were not discoverable by those whose names were forged until a mistake in the initial of the physician's name disclosed the fraud. Finally, having by slow and painful efforts effected all the necessary arrangements, he had to perform the actual work of writing the application and forging the recommendations in absolute secrecy. Even when that was all accomplished, he had to wait and watch for an opportunity to smuggle his paper out from the prison and have it deposited in the Post Office for transmission to the Governor at Albany. Surely the ingenuity, patience, and skill that could accomplish all this were deserving of a better fate than a prisoner's cell.

But Edymoin was essentially a criminal. He seemingly could not lead an honest life, or at least would not. As his imprisonment at Auburn was not his first experience behind prison bars, so it was very far from being his last. He was in the toils again before he had been a month at liberty, and his whole subsequent career was one of crime. During the war of the rebellion he found himself an inmate of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. And here again he made an exhibition of his ability as a writer and skill as a forger, as well as his fertility in resources. In some manner not now known he possessed himself of writing materials and proceeded to indite a letter purporting to be from the Secretary of War and addressed to a Provost Marshal in Philadelphia. The letter advised the Provost Marshal that there was a man named Edymoin confined in the Eastern Penitentiary for some crime, the nature of which the writer did not pretend to know. This prisoner, the letter proceeded to say, was possessed of certain information of the utmost importance to the Government. The Marshal was therefore directed to secure his release, if possible, and send him on to Washington. The communication was signed "E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War."

This forged document was smuggled out of the prison and sent to a friend of the prisoner's in Washington, with instructions to mail it to the Provost Marshal at Philadelphia. The latter received it in due course, and, without the slightest suspicion of its genuineness, hurried off to Harrisburg and laid it before Gov. Curtin. The latter, equally unsuspicious of the forgery, and only too glad to render a service to the Government, promptly issued a pardon for the man, intrusting the document to the Marshal. Thus armed, the Marshal hurried to the prison, and, on the exhibition of the pardon, secured the immediate release of the prisoner. Thus far all had worked well, and substantially as Edymoin had anticipated. But at that point something not anticipated occurred. The letter directed the Marshal to "send the man on to Washington." But the zealous official thought he saw an opportunity to gain credit, and possibly reward, for his prompt attention to the matter, and so concluded to accompany the man to Washington, and thus make sure of his going, rather than merely to "send" him, as directed. And so, without delivering the pardon to Edymoin, he placed him on the cars and went with him to the capital city. Arriving there, he matched the culprit up to the War office and personally presented him to Secretary Stanton.

"Here, Mr. Secretary," he proudly announced, "is the man Edymoin you sent for."

"I sent for?" exclaimed the astonished Secretary. "I have sent for no man Edymoin. What do you mean?"

The Marshal abruptly produced the letter upon which he had acted, handing it to Mr. Stanton. The latter looked at it curiously and then disclaimed the authorship of it. "I never wrote that letter nor authorized it to be written. I know nothing about it. My signature there is a forgery."

Edymoin heard all this without the slightest manifestation of surprise or alarm. On the contrary, he rather chuckled over the success of his ruse, remarking, nonchalantly: "Well, if I am not wanted here, I might as well withdraw. Being pardoned, I am now a free man."

"Hold on!" commanded the Secretary. Then to the officer: "Mr. Marshal, you will return this man to the prison whence he came, and report to me the forgery."

"But," interposed Edymoin, "I have been pardoned, and you cannot reimprison me."

"You scoundrel!" roared the now angry Secretary, "you will return to the Eastern Penitentiary and serve out your time, or I will commit you to the Old Capitol Prison, where you will remain until I choose to release you."

The fellow, remembering his success in the Auburn court, and having the wit to know that a writ of habeas corpus would be of no avail then in the District of Columbia, chose to return to the Pennsylvania prison. He was accordingly taken back and locked up. But in a few days he managed to have a writ of habeas corpus issued from a Philadelphia court, and was taken before that tribunal. On the hearing it was made to appear that the pardon, though regular in form, had never been actually delivered to the prisoner, and the court held that it was non-effective until so delivered. Thereupon Edymoin was remanded and compelled to serve out his sentence.

Another illustration of the remarkable enterprise in crime of this man occurred soon after the close of the war. Happening to be in Richmond, Va., he forged a check for $5,000 on a Charleston (S. C.) bank and gave it to a confederate to present at a bank in Richmond on a certain day. Then he went to Charleston and there forged another check for the same amount, drawn on a Richmond bank, which he handed to a confederate in Charleston, to be cashed in that city on the same day as the Richmond check. Then he proceeded to a point in the country between the two cities armed with a telegraph instrument, which he was capable of operating. On the appointed day he cut the through telegraph wire, connected it with his instrument, and sat down to await developments. In due time there came a message from Richmond asking if a check for $5,000 drawn on the Charleston bank by the party named was good. Promptly Edymoin sent back the reply: "The check is O. K. Its maker is good at this bank for any amount." Soon after a similar inquiry addressed to the Richmond bank came along from Charleston regarding the check left in that city. To that Edymoin sent a like reply. Then he recoupled the wire, picked up his instrument, and went his way. Both checks were paid, of course, and in due time the three worthies probably met and divided their booty.

What has since become of this remarkable criminal is unknown. But if not on the gallows he will undoubtedly end his days in prison, that is, if any prison can be found secure enough to withstand his wiles. Col. Seward unhesitatingly pronounces him the most adroit and dangerous scoundrel unhung. He says the man was expert in various ways. He was not merely a master of penmanship, but he was possessed of a peculiar faculty of retaining in his mind the most accurate impressions of anything he ever saw. Thus he had to look at a piece of writing or a signature but once, and it instantly fastened itself upon his mind in all its details, and he could imitate it at any time thereafter with perfect accuracy. More than this, he was ambidextrous, and could write as well with one hand as with the other. More astonishing than this, he could write two documents at the same time, one with his right hand and the other with his left. Thus the Colonel mentions seeing him write a check with his right hand and a receipt with his left, both at the same moment.

A somewhat comical experience, though costly, was that of Col. Seward with this accomplished rascal. After the Colonel had secured his discharge at Auburn the fellow called on the lawyer and asked for his bill. That being given him, he said: "Mr. Seward, of course you understand that Edymoin is not my name. That is only a name I have assumed since I became a criminal, as I did not care to disgrace my family. My real name is ——, and my father is a clergyman down in Georgia, and is well off. I have not got a dollar in the world, and cannot pay this bill myself. But, though I have not communicated with my parents for several years, I have no doubt that my father will honor my draft for the amount due you. If you will accept such a draft I will cheerfully give it to you."

As it seemed to be Hobson's choice with Mr. Seward, he took the draft, though he now claims that he never expected to realize anything from it. But the draft was forwarded through the banks for collection. In due time it came back with the indorsement that the person on whom it was drawn had been dead for two years. Whether that person was in reality Edymoin's father or not Col. Seward never ascertained. The most that he now knows is that he is out and injured to the amount of his services and expenditures, with those of his associates, in getting the scamp out of prison.

# REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

## City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

**Geo. R. Read,**
**REAL ESTATE,**
2 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

## Referees' Notices.

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WEST 79th STREET and Columbus Avenue.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—HALL J. HOW and THOMAS S. WALKER, plaintiffs, against GEORGE WOLFE and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Wednesday, the 9th day of January, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the dwelling house thereon standing, situate, lying, and being in the 22d Ward of the City of New-York, which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Seventy-ninth Street with the westerly line of Columbus (late Ninth) Avenue, and running thence westerly along the southerly line of Seventy-ninth Street, eighteen feet to the centre line of a certain party wall; thence southerly parallel with Columbus Avenue, and part of the way through the centre line of said party wall seventy-six feet eight inches; thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-ninth Street eighteen feet to the Westerly line of Columbus Avenue, and thence northerly along said westerly line of Columbus Avenue seventy-six feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, December 17, 1894.

JAMES R. STEERS, Jr., Referee.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, New-YorkCity.

## Georgia's Available Water Power.

From The Milledgeville (Ga.) Union and Recorder.

On the Savannah River, from Augusta to its headwaters, factories can be placed. On the Chattahoochee, from Columbus to the mountains in Northeast Georgia, factories could line both of its banks. From Macon for twenty-five miles is a succession of shoals that are unsurpassed anywhere in the Ocmulgee, and the rivers which are its headwaters, reaching to the vicinity of Atlanta, have fine mill sites. On the Oconee, from Milledgeville to Habersham County, factories and mills can be placed, and it is true that in every county—Baldwin, Putnam, Greene, Clarke, Jackson, and Habersham—through which this river runs, factories and mills are built, and have existed for a number of years, and there are room and power for many more. At Milledgeville, beginning within the corporate limits and for six miles, shoals exist over six or eight miles, with an aggregate fall of over thirty feet. And by a small canal of some six miles the entire power of these shoals and of the river can be brought to the vicinity of the railroad station at Milledgeville, in this city, and at the end of one of its main streets, stands a flour mill that uses only a small fraction of the power of this stream, and runs day and night, and has been a mine of wealth to its owners. There is never any lack of water in this stream.

## *REALTY SALES TO-DAY.*

The following auction sales of realty are set down to take place to-day, at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., assignee's sale, the right, title, &c., of Stanley C. Kip to 100 to 104 Dame Street, south side, 130.2 feet west of Broadway, 75.9 by 117.6 by 75.9 by 117.3, three-story frame buildings, with stores.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, E. E. McCall, referee, 502 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 104 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100.8½, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,900; on prior mortgage, $17,500.

## *MARINE INTELLIGENCE.*

### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:23|Sun sets...4:39|Moon rises...7:23

### Tides To-day.

| | HIGH WATER. | | LOW WATER. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Sandy Hook | 6:51 | 7:32 | 12:36 | 1:25 |
| Governors Island | 7:21 | 7:58 | 1:16 | 2:01 |
| Hell Gate | 9:14 | 9:51 | 2:44 | 3:29 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 26.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Berlin, Southampton | 8:00 A. M. | 11:00 A. M. |
| Britannic, Liverpool | 5:00 A. M. | 8:00 A. M. |
| City of Washington, Havana | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Friesland, Antwerp | 3:00 A. M. | 5:00 A. M. |
| Patria, Hamburg | ..... | 7.00 A. M. |
| Yemassee, Charleston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |

THURSDAY, DEC. 27.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Peruvian, Glasgow | ..... | ..... |
| Trinidad, Bermuda | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |

FRIDAY, DEC. 28.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Algonquin, Charleston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Fort William, Puerto Rico | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Madiana, Windward Islands | ..... | 12:00 M. |

SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Advance, Colon | 9:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Alene, Kingston | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Circassia, Glasgow | 5:00 A. M. | 7:00 A. M. |
| Dania, Hamburg | ..... | 7:00 A. M. |
| Etona, La Plata Countries | 3:00 P. M. | ..... |
| Hevelius, Brazil | 7:00 A. M. | ..... |
| La Bretagne, Havre | 8:30 A. M. | 3:30 P. M. |
| Lucania, Leverpool | 3:30 A. M. | 6:30 A. M. |
| Massachusetts, London | ..... | ..... |
| Seguranca, Havana | 10:30 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Werkendam, Rotterdam | 11: A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |

### Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Dec. 26.—Circassia, Glasgow, Dec. 13; Hispania, Hamburg, Dec. 9; Majestic, Liverpool, Dec. 19; Pennland, Antwerp, Dec. 15; Saratoga, Havana, Dec. 22; Werra, Genoa, Dec. 13; Wittekind, Bremen, Dec. 15.

THURSDAY, Dec. 27.—Schiedam, Amsterdam, Dec. 15.

FRIDAY, Dec. 28.—Ben Lomond, Gibraltar, Dec. 14; Caracas, La Guayra, Dec. 22; Fontabelle, St. Thomas, Dec. 21; Massasoit, Swansea, Dec. 15; Paris, Southampton,

### Arrived.—New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

SS Newport, Connor, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.
SS Croatan, Hansen, Georgetown, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
SS Bea Bellido, (Br.,) Young, Matanzas Dec. 17, via Caibarien, in ballast to Waydell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 A. M.
SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam Dec. 12, via Boulogne, with mdse. and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:40 A. M.
SS Bovic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Dec. 14, with mdse. to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 3:01 A. M.
SS Berlin, (Br.,) Lewis, Southampton Dec. 16, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:22 A. M.
SS Delcomyn, (Br.,) Buenos Ayres Nov. 12, via St. Lucia, with mdse. and passengers to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:07 A. M.
SS Darwin, (Br.,) Lacy, Caleta Bueno Oct. 4, via Charleston, with nitrate of soda to W. R. Grace & Co.—vessel to Peter Wright & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.
SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.
SS Alene, (Br.,) Seiders, Savanilla Dec. 12, via Kingston, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 P. M.
SS Irrawaddy, (Br.,) Legg, Demerara Dec. 12, via Grenada, with mdse. to George Christill & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.
Ship Luanda, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dodge, Dunkirk 34 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.
Bark Strathisla, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Urquhart, Bordeaux 37 ds., with mahogany and cedar to Flint & Co.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf.
WIND—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M., NW, strong breeze, clear.

### Sailed.

SS Lampasas, for Galveston; Nyassa, for Port Royal; Fanita, for Wilmington, N. C.; El Monte, for New-Orleans; August Korff, for Dover, for orders; City of Columbia, for West Point; Jamestown, for Newport News and Norfolk.

### By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York Dec. 15, for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.
SS Scandia, (Ger.,) Capt. Reuter, from Hamburg for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.
SS City of Dundee, (Br.,) Capt. Halley, from New-York Nov. 22, via Port Said, arr. at Aden to-day.
SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Capt. von Vassowitz, from New-York Dec. 8, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.
SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New-York Dec. 19, for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown to-day.

## Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

**"THE CROISIC."**
CORNER 5TH AV. AND 26TH ST.
Entrance 7 West 26th St.
Two choice suites, two rooms and bath each, to let.
Apply to SUPERINTENDENT on premises, or
**United States Mortgage Company.**
59 Cedar St.,
Agent and Attorney for Owner.

**"THE CENTRAL,"**
68 WASHINGTON SQUARE SOUTH.
SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH; flat suitable for doctor; has been so occupied for past fifteen years; references required; see janitor.

## To Let for Business Purposes.

CHOICE OFFICES TO LET IN TEMPLE COURT.
Every convenience. Centrally located.
RULAND & WHITING, Agents, on premises, 5 Beekman St.

## Referees' Notices.

NINETIETH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—EGBERT C. SIMONSON, plaintiff, against DU BOIS SMITH, Fannie E. Smith, and Edward L. Keyes, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of October, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the twenty-second day of November, 1894, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Ninetieth Street, distant ninety (90) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Ninetieth Street with the westerly line of West End Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, to the centre line of the block between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets; thence westerly and along said line of the block twenty (20) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with West End Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, to the southerly line of Ninetieth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly line of Ninetieth Street, twenty (20) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 30th, 1894.

EDWARD E. McCALL, Referee.

ALFRED P. W. SEAMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, November 28th 1894, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, November 24th, 1894.

EDWARD E. McCALL, Referee.

ALFRED P. W. SEAMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, December 5, 1894, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York November 28th, 1894.

EDWARD E. McCALL, Referee.

ALFRED P. W. SEAMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, December 12, 1894, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, December 5, 1894.

EDWARD E. McCALL, Referee.

ALFRED P. W. SEAMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, December 19th, 1894, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, December 12th, 1894.

EDWARD E. McCALL, Referee.

ALFRED P. W. SEAMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, December 26, 1894, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, December 19th, 1894.

EDWARD E. McCALL, Referee.

ALFRED P. W. SEAMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, New-York City.

MONTGOMERY STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM LAYTIN, and WILLIAM M. LYDDY as administrator, plaintiffs, against MARGARET MEEHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in this action, bearing date the 24th day of May, 1893, and an order of re-sale duly made and entered herein, bearing date the 15th day of October, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment and order named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of January, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned and described in the said judgment, to wit:

All that certain dwelling house and block, piece, or parcel of ground situate in the 7th Ward of the City of New-York on the east side of Montgomery Street known and distinguished by street number 67 in said street, bounded westerly in front by Montgomery Street as aforesaid; northerly by house and lot known as number 65 in said street; easterly by a lot of ground formerly of Ebet A. Bancker; southerly by a house and lot known as number 69 Montgomery Street, now or late belonging to Owen Mallon, and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing on the east side of said Montgomery Street at a point distant 47 feet 6 inches and one-half of an inch northerly from the northeasterly corner of Cherry and Montgomery Streets; and runs thence easterly 57 feet five and a half inches; thence northerly, on a line with Montgomery Street, 20 feet and five inches; thence westerly 58 feet and 7 inches to the east side of Montgomery Street, 21 feet ten inches and one-half of an inch to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. And also that piece or strip of land situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward aforesaid, and which is described as follows:

BEGINNING, &c.

Beginning about 14 feet easterly from a point on the east side of Montgomery Street, and which point is distant 47 feet and 6 inches and one-half of an inch northerly from the northeasterly corner of Cherry and Montgomery Streets; and running thence northerly, on a line with Montgomery Street, 2 feet and 2 inches and a half of an inch, or until it meets the northwest corner of the front of a brick house on the rear of the number 65 Montgomery Street, now or late owned by Owen Mallon; and thence westerly, in a straight line from the said northwest corner of the front of said brick house so owned now or late by the said Owen Mallon, in a direct line to the southerly corner of the front of the house, number 67 Montgomery Street, herein above described and hereby conveyed, being 47 feet and six inches and one-half of an inch northerly from the northeasterly corner of Cherry and Montgomery Streets, said piece or strip of land lying between the said premises, number 69 Montgomery Street, and the said lot, number 67 Montgomery Street.—Dated New-York, Dec. 6, 1894.

RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.

NORMAN A. LAWLOR, Plaintiffs' attorney, 65 Park Row, World Building, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—In the matter of the receivership of the dissolved corporation, THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. To all whom it may concern: Please take notice that I, EDWARD ROWELL of the City of New-York, was on the first day of December, 1894, duly appointed receiver of the assets of the dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, by an order of this court on that day made, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in a voluntary proceeding taken by a majority of the directors of said corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, for a dissolution thereof, and that on the sixth day of December, 1894, I duly qualified as such receiver by filing my bond, duly approved, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

Wherefore, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, I hereby require:

First—All persons indebted to said dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, to me on or before the twenty-fourth day of January, 1895, at the office of Messrs. Stetson, Tracy, Jennings & Russell, No. 15 Broad Street, New-York City, and to pay the same.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, to deliver the same to me on or before the said twenty-fourth day of January, 1895, at the place aforesaid.

Third—All the creditors of such dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me on or before the said twenty-fourth day of January, 1895, at the place aforesaid.

And also all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of such dissolved corporation, The Republic Fire Insurance Company, to present the same in writing and in detail to me on or before the said twenty-fourth day of January, 1895, at the place aforesaid.—Dated at New-York this seventh day of December, 1894.

EDWARD ROWELL, Receiver.
STETSON, TRACY, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Receiver, 15 Broad Street, New-York City. d10-22t

FIFTY-NINTH STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against JOHN GLASS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of December, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot of land situate in the City of New-York and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Fifty-ninth Street, two hundred and fifty feet east of the northeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue; thence running north, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet to the middle line of the block; thence east, parallel with Fifty-ninth Street, twenty-five feet along said middle line; thence south, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet to the north side of Fifty-ninth Street, and thence west along the same twenty-five feet to the point of beginning."—Dated New-York, December 17th, 1894.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
McCALL & ARNOLD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 120 Broadway, New-York City. d19-2awftWF

## Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I, Robert H. Myers, have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York receiver of the Standard Fire Insurance Company and of all the property and effects of said corporation; that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and do require:

First—That all persons indebted to the said corporation render an account to me at my office, No. 45 William Street, New-York City, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said corporation, and pay the same to me on or before the 29th day of December, 1894.

Second—That all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said corporation deliver the same to me on or before the said 29th day of December, 1894, at my office aforesaid.

Third—That all creditors of the said corporation deliver their respective accounts and demands and exhibit and prove their claims on or before the said 29th day of December, 1894, at my office aforesaid.

Fourth—That all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said corporation present the same in writing and in detail to me on or before the said 29th day of December, 1894, at my office aforesaid.

And notice is hereby further given that there will be a general meeting of the creditors of the said Standard Fire Insurance Company pursuant to the provisions of the statutes in such case made and provided, at the office of my attorneys, Bristow, Peet & Opdyke, No. 20 Nassau Street, New-York City, N. Y., on the 31st day of December, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, when all accounts and demands for and against said corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts shall be ascertained and adjusted, as far as may be, and the amount of money in my hands declared.—Dated New-York, N. Y., December 6th, 1894.

ROBERT H. MYERS, Receiver.
BRISTOW, PEET & OPDYKE, Attorneys for Receiver, 20 Nassau Street, New-York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against SOPHIA TRACY WILSON, individually, and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of William Siebel Wilson, deceased; Anna G. Miller, Grace W. Coles, and William Siebel Wilson, son of William Siebel Wilson, deceased, defendants.—Place of trial, County of New-York.—Amended summons.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated New-York, August 1st, 1894.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

To Anna G. Miller, Grace W. Coles, and William Siebel Wilson, son of William Siebel Wilson, deceased: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 3d day of December, 1894, and filed on the same day with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in said city on the said 27th day of November, 1894.—Dated New-York, November 27th, 1894.

TAYLOR & THOMPSON,
Attorneys for plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New-York City. d5-1aw6wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK County.—MOSES M. VALENTINE and JACOB RABINOWITZ, plaintiffs, against THE VANSTRUM SHOE AND CLOTHING COMPANY, defendant.—Summons, with notice.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 19th, 1894.

ISAAC FROMME, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 256 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y.

To the defendant: Notice is hereby given to you that, upon your default to appear or answer the within summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of $960.30, with interest from the 3rd day of June, 1894, and with the costs of this action.

ISAAC FROMME, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
256 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To the defendant, the Vanstrum Shoe and Clothing Company: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 18th day of December, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York.—Dated December 18th, 1894.

ISAAC FROMME, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 256 Broadway, New-York City. d19-1aw6wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK County.—GEORGE KINNEY, plaintiff, against JAMES GORDON BENNETT, defendant.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27th, 1894.

TAYLOR & THOMPSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office address and office, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To James Gordon Bennett: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 27th day of November, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in said city on the said 27th day of November, 1894.—Dated New-York, November 27th, 1894.

TAYLOR & THOMPSON,
Attorneys for plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New-York City. n28-1aw6wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK County.—EVERETT E. SALISBURY, plaintiff, against CHARLES T. CRUIKSHANK, defendant.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, November 27th, 1894.

TAYLOR & THOMPSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office address and office, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

To James Gordon Bennett: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon.